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Historical notes on Augusta,  
Maine





# *HISTORICAL NOTES*

on

Augusta, Maine

*By*

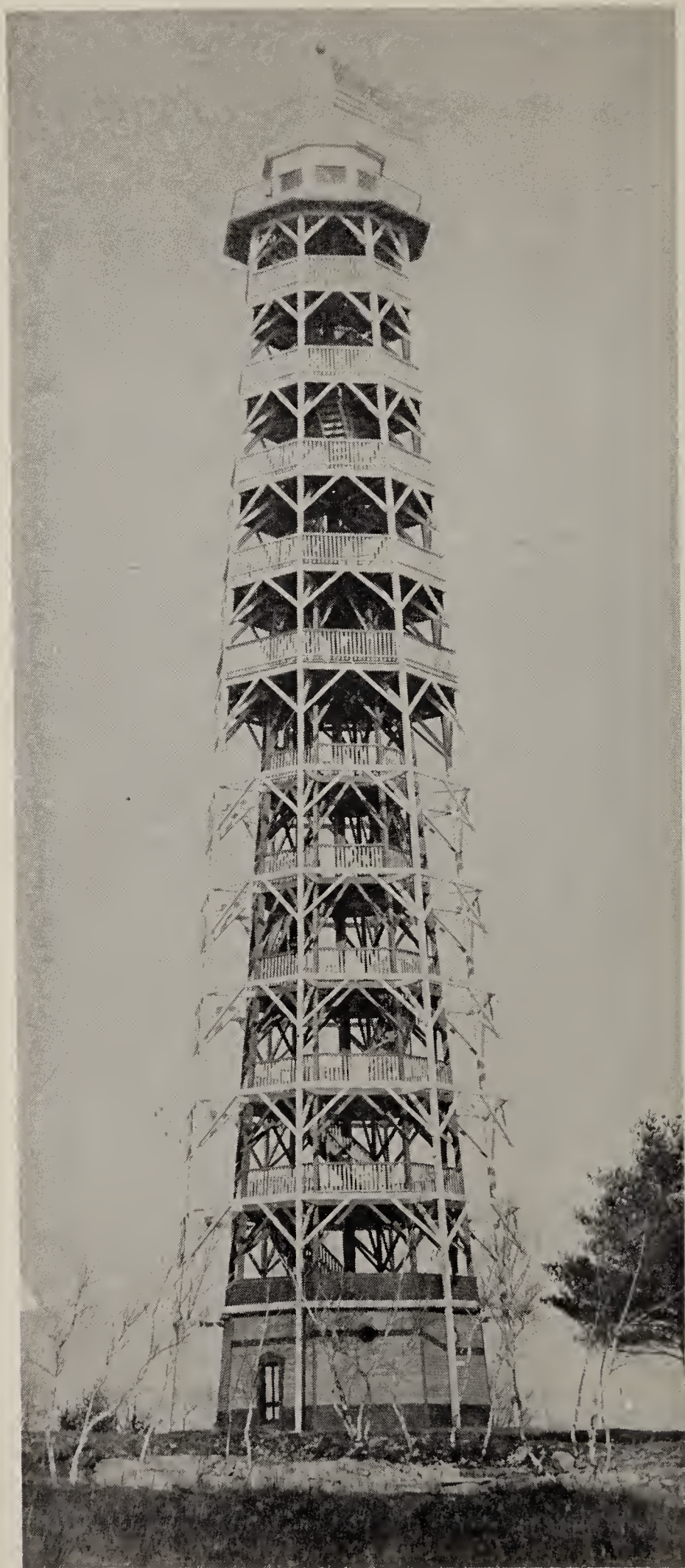
JOSEPH T. BECK

Member, Maine Historical Society





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## FULLER'S OBSERVATORY,

Height 162 feet.

AUGUSTA, MAINE.

F. H. BURGESS, Photographer.



# *HISTORICAL NOTES*

on

Augusta, Maine

*By*

*JOSEPH T. BECK*

Member, Maine Historical Society

THE KNOWLTON & MCLEARY CO., PRINTERS  
FARMINGTON, MAINE

1962

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## PREFACE

On the last day of December in the year 1895 high winds swept over the city of Augusta. At the top of Winthrop Street to the right a short distance an observation tower which had been built on Fuller's Ledge came crashing down. During the past four years a view for over five miles had been enjoyed by hundreds of people. The tower was a favorite Sunday excursion when walking was not one of the "lost arts". From longer distances it was a leisurely drive with horse and buggy and from old photographs it was evident that the family dog went along.

Looking eastward from this tower a panoramic view of the streets lined with elm trees, the dignified old homes and the lofty spires of the churches of the city could be seen. In the following "Notes" many of these homes are mentioned, together with those who lived in them, and their activities and accomplishments. This will serve to link the past with the present and the names of those prominent in bygone days who had so much to do, not only with the city's progress, but that of the State and nation, will not be forgotten.

December 31, 1961

Joseph T. Beck

# Historical Notes on Augusta

By Joseph T. Beck

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18 Elm Street  
Augusta, Maine  
December 31, 1960



## Winthrop Street - North Side

Number 7 Salvation Army, Corner of Winthrop and Dickman Streets.

This hall and living quarters were remodeled from the old Morton home and the Henry Bailey house, adjacent on the west side. Peleg Morton, carpenter, built the house after the Civil War. He was the grandfather of Arthur Morton, druggist of Augusta, whose father was Redington Morton. The Morton family made their home here until after the First World War, when it was acquired by the Salvation Army. Henry Bailey was a photographer, who besides taking family portraits found time to make many local views which have been printed in the Kennebec Journal from time to time. It is believed that the Kennebec Journal office once stood on this spot. It was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1865, which swept Water Street from Market Square to Bridge Street. The map of 1838 shows a street called Dudley from Winthrop to Court Street.

No. 13 Residence of Romeo Grondin.

This old house is listed as the Mahoney home in 1875. It fell into disrepair and was renovated by Warren Malcolm after the First World War. This area was the site of a tannery in 1838. It was operated by James Child, born in 1732. As a young man he lived in Hallowell and was the partner of Ashael Wyman in the fur trade. He went to Boston to renew his stock, was shipwrecked and the stock lost. To complete his misfortune he returned to find that his partner had absconded. He learned the tanning trade, built a house and tannery, was very successful and left when he died in 1840, \$36,000.

No. 19. Residence of Mrs. William H. Tompkins and Winifred Jackson.

This old house was bought by Otis Whitney in 1851 from the Child estate and is believed to have been built soon after the turn of the century. It was sold by Sarah C. Whitney to Cora Tompkins in 1900 and occupied by various families among them being Fred W. Lee and Harriet A. Lee, widow of Merrill T. Lee, in 1906. Mr.

Jackson, now deceased, was the co-owner of the Augusta Electro-Type Company. His wife, Maude, is a descendant of the General Cony family. Mrs. Tompkins, a widow, is the oldest living inhabitant of Augusta. She was one hundred years of age November 1, 1958. She is now (1960) in excellent possession of her faculties and as one friend put it "spry as a cat."

#### No. 25 Apartment House.

This place, well set back from the street, is shown on the 1875 map. It was for a time the home of Fred W. Spencer, who kept a livery stable on Winthrop Court. In the 1930's it was the home of William F. O'Brien, who conducted a barber shop for many years. On the front of the lot there stood a house built by James Flagg, which is shown on the 1838 map. The Flagg family was of very ancient lineage and is outlined in great detail in North's History of Augusta. Greenwood Flagg, the son of James, was born in 1847 and lived in the crumbling old house for years. He was a meat cutter in one of the Water Street grocery stores. It is said that he died before the first World War and that the house was torn down.

#### No. 29 Residence of Mrs. Clarice Leonard.

The house is shown on the 1838 map. In 1875 it was the home of H. S. Osgood, Eastern Express Agent. Afterwards it was the home of Marilla Hall, widow of Arthur Hall, superintendent of the City Farm. In 1884 Charles A. Hall is shown living here. He started as a bookkeeper in Vickery and Hill's and rose to be a superintendent before his death. Dr. John Anderson, a dentist, lived here for a number of years. Mrs. Anderson will be remembered as a church choir soloist. His brother, Dr. Ernest Anderson, practiced dentistry in Augusta, in later years removed to Richmond.

#### No. 31 Apartment House, Corner Winthrop Court.

This house is shown on the 1838 map as the property of Dr. McLellan. In 1867 Mrs. David Folsom is shown; her husband was City Physician in 1857. Afterwards it was the home of Mrs. Folsom and Julia Folsom, who was a clerk in the Court House. In 1906 it was listed as the home of Daniel Sewall, who it is said was a civil engineer and invented the Sewall Car Heater, widely used on railroad coaches. His daughter, Hulda, lived with him. After his death she married Frank E. Mace, prominent Democrat and one time Forest



Commissioner and lumber dealer. The couple lived here for some time.

No. 45 Young Men's Christian Association Building, Corner State Street.

This brick building, the gift of the Governor Hill family, was erected in 1914. On this site was the original Kennebec Gaol, which was a wooden building, not very secure, constructed in 1793. Small apertures were cut in the walls to admit light and air. Through one of these a man from Winthrop who was confined for stealing a watch, once escaped. He enlarged the opening with a jackknife, then stripped naked, but so tight was the squeeze that he left some of his skin on the timber sides of the opening. He was not heard of afterwards. In 1808 the jail was set afire and an attempt made to liberate the prisoners, but they were mustered out and spent the night in the Artemas Libby house, now the residence of Thomas Buckley, 62 State Street. It was found that the jail was set afire by one of the inmates, Captain Edward Jones. In 1808 a stone jail was built on the same spot. On the Winthrop Court side of the lot was an old building, Waverly Hall, once the Town House which stood on the corner of Elm and Winthrop Streets where the Insurance Building now stands. The Town House was constructed of materials used in the Meeting House in Market Square, erected about 1780. It was first occupied as a town house in 1811 and continued to be used as such until it was sold and moved across the street and used for commercial purposes. It is shown as the Town House on the 1838 map. On the 1852 map it was located on the corner of Winthrop and Elm where the Merrill house now is. By the time of the Civil War it had been moved to the Y.M.C.A. lot. It was the scene of many gatherings, a Civil War hospital, a dance hall, a laundry, a paint shop and the first office of the Vickery and Hill Publishing house. Finally it was a dilapidated old store house for a local upholsterer and regardless of its famous history people thought the splendid new Y.M.C.A. building a welcome change. Facing Winthrop Street in front of the old building was a small building, occupied as a florist's shop. In 1914 this was moved down State Street, across the Grove Street intersection, past the State House to a point on the east side of State Street where it was used for a garage. On the State Street corner stood an old brick residence remodeled from the old jail which for many years was the home of Ai Staples and which was removed in 1914.



Coming back to the old stone gaol there were many stories told of the brutality inflicted upon the prisoners for divers offenses. In the early part of the 19th century, people were imprisoned for debt and stayed there until their debts were paid. Thieves could be punished, if the jury so prescribed, by a fine of a hundred pounds or thirty-nine stripes or if the person convicted could not pay, he could be bound out to some person that the owner of the stolen goods should designate. Under this law Timothy Hill, a deaf and dumb man, was sentenced after stealing a considerable amount of goods, to be set upon the gallows with a rope around his neck and then to be severely whipped fifteen stripes and in default of the payment for the theft, to be sold into service to any person whatsoever for two years. This kind of punishment was also inflicted on Samuel Uling in June, 1805, and others.

It was from this stone jail that Joseph L. Sager of Gardiner was led to the scaffold on a wintry day, January 2, 1835. He was convicted of murdering his wife by arsenic. A gallows was erected on Winthrop Street near the southeast corner of the jail. A piece of the gallows is said to be in the Fort Western Museum. A crowd, estimated to be in the thousands, packed the streets radiating from the jail, awaiting the hanging. When the time came, Sheriff George W. Stanley cut the rope and the drop fell. It was said that after Sager was pronounced dead, his body was carried to Hallowell, and that attempts were made to restore his life by galvanism. It has been further stated that his body was buried on a pond near Winthrop. A rather macabre version of Sager's last hour was related to the writer by an old resident. It seems that Sager was playing cards with the Sheriff, who looked out the window and exclaimed, "There are a thousand people out there getting their death of cold waiting for you to be hanged. Why don't you be a good fellow and get out there and have it over with?"

State Street crosses. . . .

Lithgow Library and Reading Room.

This fine stone building was dedicated on the 14th day of June 1894 with Masonic ceremonies. The Lithgow Library was the outcome of a fund raised by a number of public spirited citizens and a gift from Andrew Carnegie. Llewellyn W. Lithgow of Augusta, who had long been interested in building a library, willed the Augusta Literary and Library Association \$20,000. For many years the As-

sociation had rooms on Water Street, which were presided over by Miss Julia A. Clapp from November 4, 1876, and she was chosen Librarian of the new Library, which she held until her death in 1935. She will be remembered by the older generation for her efficiency and strict supervision of the younger generation. Miss Ruth Briggs is the present Librarian and Miss Eleanor Beane the Children's Librarian. The architect for the building was Joseph L. Neale, a celebrated designer in the nineties. A complete description of the Library, its history, names of the contributors and photographs and autographs of the trustees at the time and architectural features is contained in a book called "The Lithgow Library and Reading Room", published by the Maine Farmers Press in 1897. Recently the manuscript of the book in the handwriting of Captain Charles Nash, journalist and historian, was found by the writer. The formal opening of the Library was on January 27, 1896. The site of the Library was occupied by a famous old tavern, the Cushnoc House, which stood on the corner of Winthrop and State Streets. It was built by Amos Partridge for a store and dwelling in 1803 and afterwards remodeled into a tavern. Pitt Dillingham, Selectman from 1813 to 1817, Deputy Sheriff and father of eleven children, was one of the landlords. It burned in 1892 and for several years there remained a livery stable on the west end of the lot.

Pleasant Street begins. . . .

No. 57 St. Mark's Home for Elderly Women.

This old mansion is shown on the 1838 map as the home of Dr. I. Snell. It was purchased from the Snell estate by Allen Lambard in 1870 to be used as a "Home for Aged and Indigent Women", under the management of St. Mark's Church. Allen Lambard was born in Hallowell in 1796, the son of Barnabas Lambard, a carpenter, and Dorothy Ballard, daughter of Ephraim Ballard, early settler. He was the proprietor of a distillery on the east side of the river, but when this business became unpopular because of temperance reform he changed the works into a foundry and car shop. Afterwards he went to Sacramento, California and built a large flour mill and returned with a fortune. Ultimately he sold the mill to General Alfred Redington, the first Mayor of Augusta. He also founded St. Catherine's School for Girls which was located in what is now the wooden part of the Augusta General Hospital. This mansion was built by General Redington for a home and is shown on the



1838 map. Dr. Issachar Snell, who lived in the house for twenty years, was a famous surgeon. He was born in 1775 in Bridgewater, Massachusetts and came to Augusta in 1805. The next year he went to Winthrop where he practiced for twenty years, after which he returned to Augusta. At the age of 74 years, Dr. Snell was instantly killed by the overturning of his sulky as he was riding through the village.

No. 61 Residence of Dr. M. T. Shelton.

This large, old time mansion with ornate trimmings is shown on the 1838 map with the name "Wing". It was the home of Joseph Baker, well known Augusta lawyer, for many years. He graduated from Bowdoin in 1836, studied law with Vose and Lancaster and became a partner of Lancaster and Baker. Sewall Lancaster was the father of Judge Stephen Lancaster who married Mary Woart, the daughter of William Woart, Augusta attorney. Their children were: William Woart, Lucy W., Stephanie, Margaret and Edward Sewall. The Lancaster family occupied the premises at No. 24 South Chestnut Street for over 120 years, Sewall Lancaster being shown as the resident in 1838. Joseph Baker was Editor of the Kennebec Journal in 1854, later was County Attorney. He died in 1883. His son, Orville Dewey, was born in 1847 and was a graduate of Bowdoin and Harvard Law School. He was State Attorney General and was noted for his oratorical ability and was much in demand at patriotic gatherings and college commencements. A book containing many of his addresses was privately printed after his death in 1908. They show his broad knowledge of the traditional classical education. After his demise the old mansion was occupied by Edwin C. Dudley, one time local banker, and his wife Harriet, who was a relative of the Bakers. Mrs. Dudley was a member of the State Hospital Board for several years. After their passing the place was acquired by Dr. and Mrs. M. T. Shelton in 1936.

Summer Street begins. . . .

No. 67 Winthrop Street Universalist Church.

Reverend Douglas H. Robbins, Pastor.

This edifice was built in 1868. It is said to be of the Romanesque style of architecture and had originally a steeple one hundred feet in height which was taken down after the First World War. The church cost, with organ and bell, \$36,000 raised by subscription.

The pastor, Reverend C. R. Moore, contributed \$1,000 and another member gave \$2,500, the fourth part of his property. By 1870 it was entirely paid for. From time to time the building has been remodeled and repaired. The famous Ballard Memorial Window, depicting the "Last Supper", was placed in 1910, replacing a painting on the wall by Schumacher, a copy of Raphael's Ascension. By the will of Mrs. Gracie Drummond a large sum was left to the parish, making possible extensive renovation. By a bequest of Mrs. Edgar Hussey it was feasible to replace the original pipe organ, which was in need of extensive repair, with a modern electric one, said to be the largest of its type in Maine. The first Universalist Church was built in 1835 on the corner of Chapel and Court Streets. The building is now an apartment house. Rev. William A. Drew, editor and publisher of the Gospel Banner, was the first minister. The Banner was a religious newspaper founded in 1835 and advocated the doctrine of "Universal salvation". Some copies are in the Lithgow Library.

No. 71 Apartment House.

This house was the home of Charles B. Morton, one time member of Plaisted and Morton, which published the "New Age", a Democratic weekly newspaper. Mr. Morton was subsequently in the U. S. Consular Service and after his death the house was occupied by his daughter, Miss Mabel.

No. 75 Residence of Leroy Merrill.

This bungalow was built by Stanley Patten before World War One. After the death of his widow it was occupied by the daughter, Ashley, and John Gould, her guardian, well known in Augusta banking circles. It finally came into the possession of the Lathbury family who sold it to the present owner. The house is a perfect example of the bungalow era, painted brown with dark interior finish. It was on the site of the Town House after it was moved from its original location where the insurance company now is. After the Town House was moved, a small store kept by the Misses Noble, where notions and small gifts could be bought, stood on the lot.

Elm Street begins. . . .

No. 77 Metropolitan Insurance Company Office Building.

This building occupies the site of the famous Anthony House, built by Joseph Anthony, dealer in hats and furs on lower Water



Street. The old residence was an imposing structure and the front was decorated by two-story Doric columns. It was of Greek-Doric style with a portico, similar in style to some Southern plantation homes. The roof was surmounted by a cupola. The house at the time of its demolition was in fine repair and exceedingly well built. It resisted strenuously the efforts of wreckers who worked with cables and bulldozers and finally managed to pull it down July 4, 1958. At the death of Mrs. Anthony it passed to the George Hunt family who in turn sold the building to Edwin Reid. It was bought by Dr. V. T. Lathbury, a physician, who lived there and had his office in the ell part of the building. He resided there until his untimely death by automobile accident, after which his widow occupied the place until her demise. After remaining vacant for several years it was sold by the Lathbury heirs to the insurance company. The old mansion was a showplace and very distinctive looking, but it has joined the ranks of the Ruel Williams homestead on Cony Hill and the Haynes residence on Western Avenue. As mentioned in the paragraph on the Y. M. C. A. lot, the Anthony house stood on the site of the Town House. It is said that previous to that the place was designated as a cemetery, but there seems to be no record of its having been used as such.

About 1850 the elm trees which line the street were planted fifteen feet from the line of the street and forty feet apart. During the past decade their number has been considerably diminished by death, hurricane or disease. Because of possible danger to traffic a number have been cut down. Perhaps when the Anthony House was built it was possible to see the river from its cupola. There are no power lines visible on the street because of underground cables.

#### No. 81 Residence of Everett S. Maxcy, Esq.

This house is noticed on the 1838 map as the home of Stephen Winslow, listed in the 1850 census as a master builder. It is considered one of the best examples of well-balanced pre-Civil-War architecture. Stephen Winslow and his family lived here for some time, moved away but he was buried in Augusta. His son Edward moved to Iowa before the Civil War. During the War he became General of Volunteers and afterwards was engaged in the railroad business. The building was a two-family residence for a time and the occupants difficult to trace due to no number shown in the older directories. However, it is believed that it was occupied by the

Rollins family as a boarding house in the eighties. Afterwards it is believed to have been the home of the Methodist minister, the Rev. Ira G. Ross, in 1892. It was finally sold by the Winslow heirs to Frederick G. Lyman, President of the Cushnoc Paper Company, who made extensive alterations. Mr. Lyman was the guiding genius of the mill when it was founded in 1888 and was President until he sold out to R. H. Smith of New York, who operated it under the name of the Kennebec Paper Company. Subsequently the home was occupied by Smith Randall and later by Eugene Lebar.

Winter Street begins. . . .

No. 87 Residence of Dr. Leon S. Pratt, D. D. S.

This imposing residence was built in 1860, according to the present owner. The rooms are high vaulted with elaborate woodwork and from the upper stories a fine view of Winthrop Street may be had. At one time it was occupied by Colonel H. A. DeWitt, Edwards Mill Agent. It was the home of W. S. Badger, one time Postmaster and for thirty-six years co-publisher of the "Maine Farmer". Mr. Badger died in 1897. At the time of his death he was associated with Joseph A. Homan. The house was bought in 1897 by Fred L. Hersey, proprietor of Hersey's Shoe Store, now Lamey-Wellehan Shoe Store on Water Street. William G. Boothby, Treasurer of the Kennebec Savings Bank, lived here for many years; afterwards the present owner purchased the home from his widow, Mrs. Estelle Boothby, in 1943.

No. 88 Residence of Dr. Lee W. Richards, M. D.

This fine old house, similar to that of Dr. Pratt, was built by Peleg O. Vickery in the 1870's. Mr. Vickery began life as a farmer's boy in Danville, Maine and then as a printer in the Kennebec Journal office. He left the Journal office to enter the Union Army during the Civil War, where he served with distinction. After the war he opened a job printing office in Augusta. He was full of ambition and enterprise and saw his chance in the popular demand for story papers. The result was that he opened an office in 1874 in the old Waverly Hall Building where he began the publication of Vickery's Fireside Visitor. This was a success and was followed by other papers of similar character. In 1879 the Vickery and Hill Building on Chapel Street was opened and for many years the business flourished. It is now used by the State for offices. In 1882 Dr. John F. Hill, who



had married Mr. Vickery's daughter, was taken into the business. Dr. Hill afterwards went into politics and became Governor of Maine. P. O. Vickery was Mayor of Augusta in 1880-83 and was active in church and fraternal affairs. The large window of the Universalist Church facing Winthrop Street was erected as a memorial to his name. He died in 1903. Luther G. Straw, President of the Marston Brooks Shoe Company of Hallowell, made his home here for several years.

Spring Street begins. . . .

No. 97 Residence of Robert Nivison.

This old house, located at the corner of Spring and Winthrop Streets, was the home of the Parrott families for many years. In 1838 the house was occupied by the Rev. Edward Edes, a Unitarian minister who supplied the local pulpit for several years. It is said that the Rev. Edes was of independent spirit which led him to exercise his "right of suffrage". This gave offense to some of his people who thought that he identified himself with party politics at the time of heated partisanship. "Finding the general harmony disturbed," he asked dismissal in 1839 and it was granted. In 1856 the house was the home of John McArthur, grocer on Water Street. On the 1875 map it is shown as the residence of Benjamin Franklin Parrott. He was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts in 1832, came to Augusta in 1847 and was a clerk in the McArthur Grocery store. From 1858 he was in partnership with Henry Bradbury in the grain business, later with John Chase. Afterwards he took his son, Arthur Franklin, in partnership. The firm had a storehouse on Water Street and also a mill on Bond Brook. He married Lizzie H., daughter of William Hunt of Augusta. She died in 1891 and for many years his daughter, Miss Florence, lived with him until his death in 1922, after which his son Arthur and family moved from the house above and occupied the old home. Several years ago the property was purchased by the late Robert Nivison, who was identified for many years with the pulp and paper industry in Maine.

No. 99 Residence of Charles M. Harris.

Mr. Harris bought this house from the Parrott estate in 1954. It is shown on the 1838 map as the home of a Dr. Young. In 1867 it is listed as the residence of Thomas Smith, shipmaster. His widow lived there for many years, but by the turn of the century it was

occupied by Arthur F. Parrott, son of Benjamin Parrott. Mr. Parrott was engaged in the grain business with his father and during World War One days he was a sugar broker. He married Lillian Moody, who came from Brooklyn, New York. Mrs. Parrott's father was a native of East Pittston, it is said, and as a young man he went to Brooklyn and made a fortune in the real estate business. At one time he maintained a large summer "cottage" in East Pittston near the center of the town. The building is still there, inhabited by a Russian refugee family. In addition Mr. Moody had a race track, it is said, where the East Pittston fairgrounds now are. Mrs. Parrott was interested in civic affairs and at one time was Trustee of the State Hospitals. Their son, Arthur Franklin Parrott, Jr., was brought up in this home and went to local schools and to Phillips Exeter where his father and James G. Blaine, Jr. attended. He was in the Air Force in the First World War after which he went to the University of Maine. He subsequently left for New York, where he engaged in the real estate business until his death, a few years ago.

#### No. 103 Residence of G. Cony Weston.

This very old house is noticed on the 1838 map as the residence of Daniel Fairbanks, who was a trader, and is shown living here with his wife Elizabeth in 1850. He was born in Winthrop and died in Augusta in 1863, aged 53. Mrs. Fairbanks died in Augusta in 1889, aged 76. They had two sons, Charles, who died when he was 17, and Albert C., who died when he was 26, and also a daughter who lived 8 years. After the death of Mrs. Fairbanks the place was sold to Melvin Sawtelle, a lawyer, who was born in Sidney in 1873, graduated from Colby in 1895, admitted to the bar in 1899. For many years he practiced law in Augusta and was City Solicitor at one time. He was interested in civic affairs and was a trustee of the Lithgow Library and Reading Room. Later he moved to No. 72 Winthrop Street. Mr. Weston has occupied the house since 1917.

North Chestnut Street begins. . . .

#### No. 107 Maine State Baptist Headquarters.

Until recently this old mansion was the home of the late Justice Fisher of the Superior Court of Maine. The house appears on the 1838 map as the residence of H. W. Fuller, Jr. He was the son of Judge Henry W. Fuller who in 1818 purchased from Joseph North, Jr. a large tract of land extending from Winthrop Street north to



Bridge Street, which was not laid out west of State Street and from State Street west to the top of "Burnt Hill". In 1820 Pleasant Street was laid out and Bridge Street west of State Street. Fuller laid out streets, ornamented them with trees, sold lots and assisted the purchasers with building dwellings. Summer Street was accepted in 1822, Elm and Winter Streets in 1824 and North Street in 1826. Henry W. Fuller, Jr. graduated from Bowdoin in 1828, studied law in his father's office, went to Tallahassee, Florida; returned to Augusta in 1832, practiced in Augusta until 1841 when he moved to Boston and was subsequently Clerk of the U. S. Circuit Court. The house was occupied by William Treby Johnson, Mayor of Augusta, in 1863, who was born in Madison in 1815. He served an apprenticeship as a printer in the Kennebec Journal in Augusta and the Eastern Argus in Portland. He was editor of the Bangor Democrat in 1838. In 1844 he became associated with Richard E. Rice, Augusta lawyer, established, it is said, for state printing and as a Democratic newspaper. From there he went to the Maine Farmer. He then went into politics and served as Clerk of the House of Representatives. During 1857-58 Johnson represented Augusta with James A. Bicknell and again with James G. Blaine, when Johnson was elected Speaker of the House. In 1860 he was made Cashier of the National Granite Bank of Augusta, a position he held until his death in 1881. Afterwards the house was the home of Bradford Kimball who conducted a dry goods business at 149 Water Street. His daughter, Edith Blanche, married William Henry Fisher in 1893. He was born in Wisconsin in 1869 and was educated at Caribou High School, Albany Law School and Union University. He was admitted to the bar in 1890 at Houlton. He moved to Augusta in 1893 and became a member of Whitehouse and Fisher. He was City Solicitor, County Attorney for Kennebec from 1913 to 1919, Deputy Attorney General 1921-23 and later was appointed Justice of the Superior Court by Governor Baxter in the 1920's. His wife, Edith Blanche, was prominent in the D. A. R. and in the American Legion Auxiliary. They had a daughter, Marion, who married the late Leigh Flynt of this city, and a son, Kimball, who served in the United States Naval Reserve Force during World War One, died shortly after while a student at Bowdoin College.

#### No. 113 Apartment House.

This old residence was the home of Mark Nason in 1838. He was the son of Barthelomew Nason who was born in Berwick, Maine.

Mark was born in 1793, married Olive Craig of Fayette in 1822. He was a trader in Augusta, removed to Fayette where he died in 1878. Subsequently the house was occupied by Lot M. Morrill, who came to Augusta in 1845 and practiced law with James W. Bradbury and Richard Rice. He was the son of Peaselee Morrill of Belgrade and a brother of Anson P. Morrill. Both brothers became governors of the state of Maine. Lot Morrill was a graduate of Waterville, now Colby College and first practiced in Readfield. Mr. Morrill began his political life when temperance and anti-slavery sentiments were working mischief with party organizations. Morrill was a Democrat, but both he and his brother were dissatisfied with the slavery sentiments of their party and eventually became Republicans. He was first elected governor of the state in 1857 and a great celebration was held to mark the election of the first Augusta man to become Governor. An inaugural ball was given at Meonian Hall and a banquet at the Stanley House. In the evening the novelty of an illuminated balloon, bearing the words "Governor Morrill", was sent up. He was governor for two years and when Hannibal Hamlin resigned his seat in the Senate to fill the office of Vice President, Morrill was elected to fill the vacancy. At the expiration of his term he was re-elected to the full term to expire in 1869. He seems to have fulfilled the duties of his Civil War time office with satisfaction, but he failed of renomination, being beaten by Hannibal Hamlin in party caucus by one vote. Afterwards he was chosen Secretary of the Treasury in 1876 during the administration of President Grant. He died in Augusta at the age of seventy years. He married Charlotte Vance, daughter of William Vance, Readfield lawyer. They had four daughters. Mrs. Morrill was only 17 when she was married. She had just finished attending school in Boston. After her father died, Mr. Morrill was appointed her guardian and it was not long before business acquaintance ripened into love. With the enthusiasm of youth she took quite an interest in politics and became quite proficient in the modus operandi of caucuses and elections. She lived in Washington during the administration of Abraham Lincoln and in a special article for the Boston Globe in 1904 she tells of her experiences. Growing out of the varying fortunes of politics she formed her likes and dislikes. Nowhere in the country could a person be found, who had such an intense dislike for James G. Blaine, Speaker of the House and defeated Presidential candidate. Though living in the same city and well known for her hospitality she would



never allow Blaine to cross her threshold. Although a Republican, she did what she could to further the prospects of Grover Cleveland, Blaine's Democratic antagonist. She took keenly the defeat of her husband for U. S. Senator in the caucus of 1869. As previously stated he was beaten by one vote and she stated she knew the very vote, where the man lived and how much it cost to defeat her husband. In the same article she spoke of her admiration for Lincoln and at the time a framed photograph of the Great Emancipator hung in the library of her home. She spoke of her husband's career while Secretary of the Treasury and said that he never hired a relative for office. She further stated that when he took charge he fired 500 clerks, "who were drawing salaries, but not doing an hour's work". Mrs. Morrill had strong friendly feelings for Senator Roscoe Conkling, who was an enemy of Blaine's, and frequently dined him in Washington and at her home in Augusta, once or twice. When President Grant came to Augusta in 1873 she entertained him and his party at dinner. She was a warm admirer of the General and also of President Arthur whom she thought ought to have been returned to the White House. After her death the home was occupied by Congressman John R. Nelson with his large family including his son Charles, who also became Congressman from the Third District. John R. Nelson was born in China in 1874, graduated from Colby College and attended Maine Law School. He married Margaret H. Crosby and they had eight children. He was a law partner of Charles Andrews; later Tudor Gardiner joined the firm. He was Congressman for eight years. He was subsequently appointed Receiver of the Augusta Trust Company, which became the Depositors Trust Company. His son, Charles, was Mayor of Augusta after the Second World War and Congressman thereafter for twelve years.

Prospect Street begins. . . .

No. 119 Apartment House.

This house was formerly the residence of Edward C. Gage, brother of William E. Gage. Mr. Gage was a business man on Water Street for many years and was President of H. H. Hamlen Company, harness manufacturers and dealers, 254 Water Street. Mr. and Mrs. Gage had one son, Elwyn C., and two daughters, Constance and Lucy. The house was built in 1896.



### No. 123 Congregational Parsonage.

This house was built by Lawrence Purinton of the Purinton Coal Company in the 1920's. He played football on Hebron Academy and University of Maine teams, was a veteran of the First World War and prominent in social circles. Until recently the house was the residence of Russell B. Spear, President of the Depositors Trust Company. It is now occupied by the Rev. Kenneth Brooks and his family.

High Street begins. . . .

### No. 127 Roy Brown Residence.

This house was built at the turn of the century and for many years was the home of the late Roy Brown, letter carrier.

Granite Street begins. . . .

### Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

This was the original "Burnt Hill" burying ground which was given by Judge North to the Congregational Church in 1802. Among the graves is the plot of General Henry Sewall, Revolutionary hero. In 1838 an old powder house is shown in this vicinity. It was in the highway at the corner of Winthrop and High Streets that the body of Captain James Purrinton, the famous homicide, was buried with the axe and razor with which he murdered his wife and six children. On the ninth day of July, 1806, Captain James Purrinton of Bowdoinham, who was living on the old Belgrade Road, said to be on the east side of the Fisher Dairy Farm, killed his wife and six children, wounded two others and then slashed his own throat with a razor. A coroner's jury was called and although it was said there was insanity in his family, nevertheless found him guilty of murder. Attended by great excitement, the next day a public funeral was held. A procession of pall bearers bearing the remains of the mother and children and the body of Purrinton in a cart followed. The procession started from Market Square down Water Street over the Kennebec Bridge and returned, then moved by the way of Bridge and State Streets to the so-called "Burnt Hill" cemetery where the bodies of the mother and children were buried. As in the case of the Sager hanging the streets and house tops were filled with thousands of people from all over the countryside. A story prevalent in the neighborhood of the crime was that the figure of a black cat with

one gleaming yellow eye could be seen sitting on the limb of a tree which stood in front of the Purrinton farmhouse. It was said that it was especially visible on a bright moonlight night in wintertime. It was told that Purrinton tried to kill the cat with an axe, but only succeeded in gouging out an eye and long after the house was burned the ghost of the cat came looking for her former master.

#### Fuller's Observatory.

The Fuller Observatory stood upon a lofty height known as Fuller's Ledge beyond the end of Bridge Street. It was erected by Albert T. Fuller, a local grocer, in the spring of 1891 at a cost of \$6,500. The height of the tower was 162 feet and the height of the hill was 381 feet, making a total of 543 feet above the river. It afforded a view five miles around. There were 12 flights of stairs and 215 steps and the general shape was that of the Leaning Tower of Pisa. It was blown down in the high wind of the early morning of December 31, 1895 and wrecked into kindling wood. Several persons saw it fall. Parts of the base survived for years. It is said that the iron footing still remains.

## Winthrop Street - South Side

The houses on the south side of Winthrop Hill which reaches to State Street are on two distinct levels, one for the Elks Home and the Veterans of Foreign Wars Clubhouse, the other for the two apartment buildings and the office building formerly the First Baptist Church. There are driveways to the first level, by the second it is reached by stairs from the street and by Court Avenue.

The Winthrop Street crossing of the Maine Central Railroad is now guarded by automatic warning signals which were installed in 1956. Formerly a shack for the gate tender stood on the south side as one crossed the tracks. The last tenders were Arthur Doyon and Dan Michaud. Others before them were John White, Billy Routh and Arthur Dunlap. It is said by railroad men that there has never been a fatal accident at this crossing. It is interesting to note that on the 1838 map there is a street, called Dudley Street, which extended from Winthrop to Court Street, parallel to Water Street. North says the first locomotive entered the city on Monday, December 15, 1851 in a snow storm. "Stopping at the foot of Court Street, it announced its arrival by wild screams, such as locomotives are rarely permitted to utter; exultant and joyous . . . which drowned out all other sounds." The Supreme Court was in session and when the locomotive commenced its cry Richard Vose was making an impassioned plea to the jury, and although he raised his voice so he could be heard, Judge Rice suspended the case and "joined in the joyous laugh of the bar until it was over." This year, 1960, saw the suspension of passenger service on the Maine Central and now only freight trains use the tracks.

### No. 10 Elk's Clubhouse.

The local lodge of the B. P. O. E. started in 1905 and the present clubhouse was dedicated August 2, 1916. The building stands on the site of an old house which was the residence of Horatio Bridge, a lawyer, in 1838. He was born in 1806, the son of Judge Bridge of Augusta. He graduated from Bowdoin in 1818, studied law and commenced practice in Augusta, but moved to Skowhegan where he



practiced a while and then returned to Augusta. He was among those who proposed the Kennebec Dam, which was finished in 1835. Subsequently he was Purser in the Navy. He cruised the African Coast and wrote a book called "Journal of an African Cruiser" which was published under the editorship of Nathaniel Hawthorne, who was his classmate at Bowdoin. At one time Hawthorne visited the Bridge family in Augusta, it is said. In 1875 this building was shown as the home of W. D. Kimball, a machinist. It is said to have been torn down.

#### No. 16 Veterans of Foreign Wars Clubhouse.

On this site there appears a building labeled Parker House in 1838, but it does not appear in 1852 or 1875. This Clubhouse was formerly the New England Telephone and Telegraph Exchange and first occupied December 17, 1904. Additions were made to the building which served until the new exchange on State Street was completed in 1955. The first local telephone company was called "Dirigo Telephone Company" and an exchange serving 45 subscribers was opened in Room Three of the old Maine Central Depot which stood on Commercial Street back of Hotel North, in 1880, just eighty years ago. A directory listed on a single card was issued in 1881 and showed 57 subscribers in Augusta and Hallowell, the majority of which were business and professional addresses. In 1894 the company was merged with the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company. Wall telephones were used for many years and for some years numbers were not used. The subscriber pushed in a small button at the side of the instrument and turned a crank and told "Central" whom they wanted.

#### No. 26 Apartment House.

This double house has long been the home of well known Augusta families. In 1875 it is shown as the home of E. H. Sawyer, ship's carpenter. In 1879 the name of Mrs. E. H. Sawyer on the east side and that of Lendall Titcomb on the west. Lendall Titcomb, then a young lawyer who later lived on Summer Street, was the son of Samuel Titcomb who lived at No. 24 Pleasant Street. In the 1880's Josiah Bangs is shown occupying the house. He and his brother Algernon carried on a window manufacturing business at 31 Maple Street which burned and was not rebuilt. George Bangs, his son, lived there for many years. He married Gertrude Stone, sister of "Jimmy"

Stone, famous in early Chizzle Wizzle days. His daughter Dorothy married Don Brennan, Augusta's contribution to big league baseball. Mr. and Mrs. George Bangs had two sons, Milton and Henry, and a daughter, Hilda, now Mrs. C. M. Rice. Mr. Bangs was a book-keeper for the Augusta Lumber Company and was a member of the City Government in 1912-13. He left Augusta, it is said, to become the first resident auditor of the University of Maine at Orono. It is of interest to note that the first Chizzle Whizzle Fair was held by the Cony High School in 1892 for the purpose of equipping the football team, which although a strong one, having defeated Bangor, Portland and Colby College, needed additional equipment. It is said that the name was taken from the school yell. A dentist, Dr. Walter Thomas, who lived with the Bangs family for years, was a bachelor and fond of sports. In the summer of about 1910 he was chosen to greet the famous stunt flyer, Lincoln Beachey, who was to put on an exhibition in the old Trotting Park near the State House, which is now a ball park. The trotting park contained the standard half-mile track and a grandstand with roof and stables. The grandstand was situated in the southwest corner and faced the east. It is said that a trotting park in that particular location had been maintained since 1858. During the first part of the present century Elden W. Hanks promoted the park and built the grandstand and stables. However, the project was too far ahead of its time (witness Scarboro Downs) and with the coming of the automobile and motor boat it faded away about 1914. Returning to the Beachey visit, his plane, said to have been a Curtiss Pusher — a light bamboo contraption with engine and propellor back of the pilot, stood in the middle of the track, ready to take off. Dr. Thomas appeared with Beachey, who was attired in the business suit of the day, took off his sailor straw hat and handed it to the doctor who gave him a cap. Beachey took the cap, put it on with the visor in back, seated himself in the plane, gave the signal to his mechanic and took off, using the track for a runway. Making a climb, after some turns he disappeared into the clouds above the State House. The breathless crowd waited until he reappeared headed for the track. As he circled about for a landing he "buzzed" the roof of the grandstand, causing several boys who were there to get a better view, to lay flat. Happily there were no casualties and Beachey landed on the track, got out, retrieved his hat from the waiting doctor and retired amid the cheers of the crowd.



On the 1838 map this house is marked "Weston". Captain Nathan Weston, the ancestor of the Westons in this area, was born in 1740 and came to Hallowell in 1778 and became a trader. According to North he purchased a house of Colonel Ezekiel Porter which he had erected on Winthrop Street near the Baptist Church. He lived there until his death in 1832.

#### No. 30 Apartment House.

This building is shown as the office of Dr. L. J. Crooker on the 1879 map. Dr. Crooker was a well known physician and surgeon in Augusta for many years. He was born in Liverpool, Nova Scotia in 1837. He early evidenced an aptitude for surgery and when he was 18 removed a tumor from the axillary cavity of a patient, an operation which the local surgeons had refused to undertake. He opened an irregular practice in Belgrade and Sidney and was successful in many difficult operations. He was mechanically minded and made his instruments on the blacksmith's forge. He invented the Crooker Spiral Ligator. He attended Harvard Medical School and in 1870 he graduated from Dartmouth. He was also interested in the promotion of the early Ocean Point summer colony. An advertisement in the Kennebec Journal of August 7, 1879 shows the professional card of Crooker and Hill, residence and office, Winthrop Street one door east of the Baptist Church. Dr. J. F. Hill is given as Dr. Crooker's partner. He later married the daughter of Peleg O. Vickery, gave up his practice and entered into partnership with Vickery in 1882. John Fremont Hill was born in Eliot in 1855, graduated from Bowdoin Medical School in 1878. He entered politics in 1889 and became Governor of Maine in 1901. He built the large mansion at the corner of State and Green Streets, now used by the Oblate Fathers as a Retreat. Afterwards Melville Smith, a Civil War veteran who had a piano store on Water Street, occupied the house. His son, the late Ralph Smith, moved the business to Hallowell. Melville Smith wore a goatee and was habitually dressed in a long black coat. He had as a hobby, astronomy and on the front lawn of his residence there was a heavy stand for the telescope, which when not in use was carefully put away.

#### No. 32 Business Building.

This building is the first story of the First Baptist Church, rebuilt in 1868. The church building was similar in appearance to the



Methodist Church on Green Street. It had a large tower with four clock dials which served as the town clock for many years. In 1853 under the leadership of the Reverend O. B. Cheney, the old Freewill Baptist Church, now an apartment house, was built at 43 State Street. In 1907 the First Baptist and Freewill Churches merged and built the present Penney Memorial Baptist Church on Grove Street. The old First Baptist building was destroyed by fire July 5, 1937 and only the first story remained standing. This was repaired and siding used to cover the walls, but the original clapboards, painted gray, can be seen on the eastern side and back of the building.

Perham begins. . . .

Registry of Deeds.

The office of the Register of Deeds can be reached by an entrance on the Winthrop Street side of the Court House. This office is located in the basement where only a few years ago the stocks and scaffold of ancient days were stored. It is understood that they are now in Fort Western. The office is very modern, brilliantly lighted and affords every convenience for the county deeds, maps and speedy copying devices.

State Street crosses. . . .

No. 48 State Street — Offices.

Crossing State Street there is shown a building on this site with the name E. Packard. Subsequently the house is shown as the house of N. W. Cole, agent of the Kennebec Mills, in the 1867 Directory and on the 1875 map it is noted as the residence of Colonel H. A. DeWitt who rebuilt the Kennebec Dam in 1870. Colonel DeWitt afterwards was with J. Manchester Haynes in the Haynes and DeWitt Ice Company. In 1884 the address appears to be that of Charles S. Downing, pianos, organs and sewing machines, store at 151 Water Street. Afterwards the building was remodeled into a small hotel, called the Winthrop House, with entrance on 90 State Street. In the 1906 directory the hotel is advertised as being "delightfully situated in the residential section of the city, Joseph B. McClean, Proprietor. Private dining rooms available." The hotel is said to have been the property of P. O. Vickery. Subsequently this address was that of the Fuller Holway Company for a number of years.

## No. 50 Pioneer House.

This is an old house and is shown on the 1867 directory as the home of Dr. James North, Jr. He was the son of James W. North, lawyer and Mayor of Augusta from 1857 to 1860, who is best known for his authorship of "The History of Augusta, Maine," published in 1870. This work of nearly a thousand pages tells in chronological order in great detail of the events occurring in Augusta and vicinity from 1604 to 1870. Dr. James W. North was educated at Bowdoin and Bowdoin Medical College. He served in a colored regiment in the Civil War and after the war he commenced practice in Augusta in 1866, was City Physician in 1867 and removed to Jefferson in 1868 and practiced in the vicinity for many years. In 1871 the house was shown as the home of Arthur D. Locke, who had a boot and shoe business at 156 Water Street. In the 1884 directory he is shown living in the same house, now a shoe clerk, and in the 1892 directory he is a shoe cutter. In 1906 the house is shown as the residence of George Searles, an insurance agent. Ben Shaw, artist and cartoonist for the Kennebec Journal, is shown rooming there. W. D. Hutchins, well known old time realtor, occupied the house in the 1915 directory. Subsequently it was the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred R. Lord and after them Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown lived there. Charles Brown came from Bath, was a State House official for many years. He led the drive for Colby College when the College moved its site from the railroad tracks in Waterville to Mayflower Hill. After his retirement he was well known for his activities at the Augusta General Hospital. He died in 1959 in his late seventies. In 1934 the place was purchased by Willard Ellis who converted the front part into a restaurant. From files in the Kennebec Register of Deeds it is believed that the property was owned by the Belcher family of Farmington for many years preceding the 1900's.

## No. 56 Residence of Charles Kinsman, Jr.

This old home, "the one with the portholes in it," is shown on the 1856 map marked "J. W. C." In the 1867 directory it is given as the residence of John S. Cushing, who was Treasurer of the Portland and Kennebec Railroad, now the Maine Central. Mr. Cushing died in 1891. It is said that Dr. James Tuell, brother of Attorney Orrin Tuell (a partner in Heath and Tuell), lived there for several years. Miss Sarah Tuell of this city is the daughter of Orrin Tuell,



Esq. who married Elizabeth Gardiner. The Reverend Edward Spencer of the Unitarian Church was shown living here in 1906. Subsequently the house was purchased by Royal S. Bodwell, who was a graduate of Bowdoin and a member of the Bowdoin football team. He was a very heavy man, weighing, it is said, 350 pounds and one old friend has said that he was practically the whole team. Mr. Bodwell purchased and removed the home of Jesse Johnson which stood between his house and the Pioneer House. Jesse Johnson at one time had a shoe store on Water Street, but during the latter part of his life he was a clerk in the Post Office. After the death of Mr. Bodwell the home was purchased by Charles Kinsman, Jr., son of the late Charles Kinsman, Sr., who was with his father, Dr. F. G. Kinsman, in the Capitol Drug Company.

#### No. 58 Apartment House.

This old home was known as the Lithgow House before Treby Johnson made it his residence in 1879. Treby Johnson was the son of William Treby Johnson, who lived at No. 107 Winthrop Street. He was born in 1850, graduated from Harvard College and Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He was stenographer for Secretary of the Treasury Lot M. Morrill under President Grant and continued to serve under President Hayes. He entered banking in the late seventies and succeeded his father as Cashier of the Granite National Bank, was elected President afterwards and served until his death in 1915. He married Amie Barbour of Salmon Falls, New Hampshire and Lewiston. Their son was the late William T. Johnson of Augusta and their daughters, Alice Harlow Johnson; Susan, who married Frank Elisha Barrows of Glen Ridge, New Jersey; Barbara, who married the late Colonel Arthur Merrill of Augusta; Mary, who married the late Donald Burleigh; Helen of Augusta and Adeline Johnson, deceased. In 1923 the home was sold to Gilbert and Grace Picard who enlarged the building into the present apartment house.

#### No. 60 Residence.

This house appears on the 1838 map. For many years it was the home of Ellery Folsom who was a barber. It is said that he was in the local barber shops for forty years or so. He was one of the barbers in the famous "Lon" Chadbourne shop which was at 216 Water Street. This shop operated in the early part of this



century and was a favorite with business men who kept shaving mugs with their names inscribed on hand for the barber of their choice to use. A familiar sight on Winthrop Street Sunday mornings was Mr. and Mrs. Folsom starting their walk to the Green Street Methodist Church where they were constant attendants for many years.

#### No. 64 Apartments.

This old house is likewise shown on the 1838 map. The Misses Noble, one of whom is listed as artist, the other a portrait painter, lived here in 1892. It is said by an old resident that they kept a small shop across the street.

Chapel Street begins. . . .

#### No. 66 Residence of Clarence Frye.

This home was built in the 1890's by Charles S. Hichborn, well known banker who was Mayor in 1905. He came from Stockton Springs and in 1884 he is listed as a clerk in the First National Bank. By 1892 he was Cashier and in a few years he was President. It was said that as a young man he was a bookkeeper at the Hallowell Granite Quarry at a salary of \$5.00 a week and he left to go into the bank as a three-dollar-a-week clerk. He married Annie S. Sprague and they had two sons, Harold and Alden ("Booky"). Harold married Bertha Batchelder and they had two sons, Robert of Hallowell and John of Dallas, Texas. A widower, he married Audrey Milliken, widow of H. Perley Milliken. Mr. Hichborn was very aggressive and one of Augusta's prominent civic leaders. It is said that due to his efforts the State Capitol building remained here. He was appointed by Governor Bert M. Fernald to take the responsibility of enlarging the Capitol which was done with an outlay of \$350,000 in 1909. Also Mr. Hichborn took it upon himself to rebuild the Augusta House so that ample accommodations for legislators could be obtained. This matter of accommodations for legislators was long an argument for the removal of the Capitol to Portland. In physical appearance Charles Hichborn was of medium height and always impeccably dressed. He wore a beard which was always kept well groomed. He was a forceful speaker and spoke at all public gatherings giving freely of his advice. He was fond of writing obituaries. It was said that one friend whose virtues he had extolled in anticipation of his passing, written before his death, survived him and read

his own obituary which was found in Mr. Hichborn's papers after his death in 1940.

Between No. 66 and No. 70 Winthrop Street stood the Enright House, once the home of O. C. Whitehouse of O. C. Whitehouse and Company, dry goods, on Water Street many years ago. After the Whitehouses left, the place was the home of Thomas Enright of the Augusta Post Office and his sister, Miss Harriet, teacher in the City schools for many years. After the First World War the place was bought by Charles S. Hichborn who tore it down.

#### No. 72 Residence of Willard Ellis.

This fine old brick home, shown on the 1838 map of the City, has an interesting history. In 1835 there was a lot conveyed to Henry Winslow by Nathan Weston which answers the general description of this location. Henry Winslow was the brother of Stephen Winslow, master builder, who it is believed built the house at No. 81 Winthrop Street, now occupied by Everett Maxcy, Esq. In the 1850 census Henry Winslow was worth \$6,000. It is believed that he built the other brick houses in the vicinity. At one time, it is said, there was a brickyard in what is now known as Royal Park near Mount Vernon Avenue. The brick was carried up an inclined railroad to a point near the Kinsman Furniture Store, on Bridge Street. In 1867 this brickyard is noted as being operated by Pike and Saunders. In 1867 this house is given as the residence of Colonel George Stanley, at that time President of the First National Bank. Colonel Stanley had a long and colorful career as sheriff, legislator, hotelman and bank president. He was born in Winthrop in 1800, came to Augusta as a young man, was Sheriff at the time of the last hanging in Maine, that of Richard Sager in 1835. He was a member of the Legislature and it is believed that he built the Stanley House on Water Street, which stood near where Chernowsky's Store is now. It was burned in the Great Fire of 1865 which wiped out Water Street from Market Square to Bridge Street. Stanley was a Democrat and a friend of President Franklin Pierce, who made him U. S. Marshal of Maine. Colonel Stanley had a forceful personality and at the time of the famous Augusta Bank Robbery in 1849 when thieves broke open the safe and took nearly \$30,000 he obtained a confession from one of the robbers. Subsequently the house was occupied by Harriet Lambard, widow of Thomas Lambard, and Mrs. Audrey Milliken, widow of H. Perley Milliken. Mrs. Mil-



liken married Charles Hichborn after the death of his first wife. Later Melville Sawtelle, Augusta attorney, bought the house and lived there until his death a few years ago. Willard Ellis, one time Postmaster, now owns the place.

#### No. 74 Residence of Fred R. Lord.

This house is shown on the 1875 map as the residence of Josiah Wyman, who is mentioned in the 1867 directory as the manufacturer of doors, sash and blinds at Mount Vernon Avenue. Afterward the house was occupied by Winfield S. Choate, lawyer, who was born in Lincoln County in 1850 and was educated at Kents Hill Seminary and Harvard Law School. He married in 1877, Charlotte, daughter of Josiah Wyman. Mr. Choate was Mayor of Augusta in 1896 and 1897. He was Clerk of Courts and also practiced in Augusta for many years. After the death of the Choates, Miss Lucy Wyman, known as "Lilly" Wyman to friends, lived in the house. She was a sister of Mrs. Choate. In the 1923 directory the name of Frank J. Ham, Collector of U. S. Revenue at the time, appears. He was born in Canaan, Maine, went to Belgrade High School, came to Augusta and entered the grocery business, afterwards politics, was Sheriff of Kennebec County and Warden of Maine State Prison at Thomaston. He was married and had a son Miles, recently deceased and a daughter Doris, also deceased. After his demise his widow lived there until her death in 1956. After her death Fred R. Lord bought the home and made extensive improvements.

#### No. 78 Residence of Willard Purinton.

It is said that one of the Weston families lived in this house before Colonel Darius Alden, who is listed in the 1871 directory as the occupant. He was a business man and was at one time President of the Granite National Bank. Following his residence there several lawyers, Herbert S. Heath, Thomas Leigh and Fremont J. C. Little and their families made their homes there. Herbert S. Heath was born in Gardiner in 1853, was graduated from Bowdoin in 1872, read law with Judge Danforth and was admitted to the bar in 1876, and then practiced in Augusta. He was City Solicitor, County Attorney and served in both branches of the Legislature. His children were Gardiner K. Heath, recently deceased, Herbert of Phoenix, Arizona and Gertrude, who married Max Wilder. Thomas Leigh was born in Hallowell in 1862, educated at Hallowell Classi-



cal Institute and graduated from Dartmouth in 1885, read law with S. and L. Titcomb of this city and was admitted to the bar in 1888. He was Kennebec County Attorney 1901 to 1907. He left a son, Donald, of Massachusetts and a daughter, Elizabeth, of New York. Fremont J. C. Little, Bowdoin 1889, referee in Bankruptcy, occupied the home with his wife, the former Lillian Blackman, and their son, C. Bryce Little, a veteran of the First World War, and their daughter, Gladys, all now deceased. Mr. Purinton bought the house from the Little estate.

#### No. 82 Residence of Arthur Labbe.

This old home on the corner of Winthrop and Sewall was first noted in the 1871 directory as the residence of John Mulliken, said to be a lumberman. The next occupant noticed is Henry F. Blanchard, a lawyer who was born in Rumford in 1838, studied law in New York City and served in the Civil War. After the war he came to Augusta and was in partnership with George E. Weeks as attorney-at-law and claim agent. In 1906 Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson, widow of Gustavus Robinson, and her daughter Josephine are listed as living there. Gustavus Robinson, Mayor of Augusta in 1904, was born in Bethel in 1842, was educated at Gould Academy and began teaching in 1859. In the spring of 1869 he came to Augusta as Superintendent of Schools. In the following autumn he proposed a uniform course of study to cover ten years for the city schools. To secure this result he was elected on the School Board and served until the schools were regraded. He was at one time Principal of Smith Grammar School.

Sewall Street ends. . . .

#### No. 86 Winthrop Street — Residence of Dr. Joseph Crawford.

This fine old home was the residence of Thomas Lambard, iron founder, in 1867 and for many years afterwards. He was the brother of Allen Lambard, whose life is noticed in the article on St. Mark's home at No. 57 Winthrop Street. Thomas Lambard was a one time President of the Augusta Savings Bank. In 1892 Dr. Fred G. Kinsman appears as the occupant. He was interested in the Capitol Drug Company, which was founded by his family. He married Alice, daughter of the Reverend Charles Penney, for whom the Penney Memorial Church was named. After the demise of Dr. and Mrs. Kinsman, their son Charles occupied the home. He graduated from

Cony High School and attended Bowdoin College where he played football. He married Hortense Powers of Houlton. They had a son, Charles, Jr. of Augusta, and a daughter, Mrs. Charles McAllister of New York. Mr. Kinsman was an Alderman, Member of the Legislature and Chairman of the Inland Fisheries and Game Commission. He died in 1958.

No. 88 Residence of Mrs. William G. Bunker.

This house appears in the 1867 directory as the Woodbury place and was occupied by that family for many years afterwards. About forty years ago William G. Bunker of the firm of Bunker and Savage, Architects, acquired the place and extensively remodeled it. Mr. and Mrs. Bunker had one son, Theodore, and two daughters, Mrs. Joseph Leavitt of Manchester and Mrs. Roxie Canton of Massachusetts. Mr. Bunker died in 1957. Bunker and Savage designed many homes, schools and public buildings in the state.

No. 94 Winthrop — Residence of William F. Wyman.

This old time residence appears on the 1838 map with the name "Dutton". It was purchased by Lewis Moore, state and county official, in 1852 and was in the Moore family for many years. It was acquired by Henry Whitman in 1902. Mr. Whitman was a member of Whitman and Adams Dry Goods, now D. W. Adams Company on Water Street. After his retirement he moved to Massachusetts and sold the place to Mr. Wyman in 1939.

No. 98 Residence of Thomas G. Fay, M. D.

This old house is called the Ham place on the 1838 map. In 1875 it is given as the property of the Haskell estate and in 1879 as the residence of Dr. David P. Bolster, who was born in Paris, Maine and was graduated from Bowdoin Medical School in 1852. He served as a Surgeon in the Civil War and practiced in Augusta for many years. In 1924 the place appears as the home of Willis Swift, Mayor of Augusta in 1916-17. Mr. Swift was Treasurer of the Holmes Swift Company and was born in Sidney in 1870. He conducted the crockery business of Swift and Turner on Water Street, which is said was the old Ballard business. He was a member of both branches of the Legislature and was prominent in Republican politics and at one time Chairman of the Governor's Council. Mr. and Mrs. Swift, the former Lillian Holmes, had a son, Raymond, a



graduate of Bowdoin and who was in the Army during the First World War, and now deceased, and a daughter, Marjorie, who married Almon Sullivan of this city.

No. 102 Residence of Judge Arthur F. Tiffin.

This old brick house was the Blanchard place in 1838. In 1876 it was the home of William H. Turner, who conducted a monument business at No. 11 Bridge Street, recently torn down. He was the father of the late Dr. Oliver G. Turner, for many years an Eye, Ear and Throat Specialist who had offices on the first floor of the Masonic Building on Water Street. He attended Bowdoin Medical School and studied in Europe, it is said. His brother Horace was in business in Hallowell. Dr. Turner had a son Rodney, who like his father, was an eye, ear and throat specialist. John K. Turner, a practicing attorney of Winthrop, is the son of Horace Turner. A few years ago the name of Oliver G. Turner was found in the casing of the old Universalist Church organ indicating that he might have been employed in pumping the old fashioned instrument. Judge Tiffin bought the place in 1929.

Chestnut Street crosses. . . .

No. 104 Residence of General Charles Bartlett.

This house is said to have been built by William E. Gage, of Webber and Gage, sash and blind manufacturers, and brother of Edward Gage who lived at 119 Winthrop Street. Mr. and Mrs. Gage had a son, Conan, now deceased, who was a veteran of the First World War and two daughters, Hazel and Helen. In 1906 the house was the residence of Hiram L. Pishon, President of the Augusta Trust Company, who married Ena Chadbourne, daughter of Alonzo Chadbourne, who kept a well known barber shop on Water Street. They had a daughter, Frances, now Mrs. James Gardiner. In 1937 the place was sold to William Adams Lang, Agent for the Bates Manufacturing Company, Edwards Division. He was a Son of the American Revolution and at one time was on an engineering project in Russia. After his demise the place was sold to General Charles Bartlett, retired. General Bartlett was born in Bangor, graduated from Maine Law School in 1914, was Flight Instructor at Kelley Field during the First World War. He practiced law in Bangor, was a member of the National Guard, was in active service



during the Second World War and was connected with Selective Service. He died in 1954.

#### No. 108 Apartment Building.

This large brick building was built as a schoolhouse in 1855 and was known as the Orchard Street Schoolhouse, as the grounds were at the corner of Winthrop and Orchard, now South Chestnut, Streets. North says that in "1850 two brick schoolhouses were built, one on Grove Street, the other on Crosby Street, at the cost of \$3,200 apiece. Duplicates of these were built on Kendall and Orchard Streets, the former in 1853, the latter in 1855." This school is shown on the 1879 map. The late Charles Holt, retired barber of this city who was 86 when he died, remembers going to this school with John Hennessey, well known plumber, now deceased, before going to Smith Grammar School. It is said that the Gages bought the school and the entire lot. In 1892 Wm. E. Gage is listed as living on one side of the double house and Anson Morrill Goddard on the other side. He was the son of Judge Charles Goddard of Portland and Rowena Morrill, daughter of Governor Anson P. Morrill, who was President of the Maine Central Railroad. He was graduated from Bowdoin in 1882. He attended Harvard Law School, was admitted to the Bar and engaged in private law practice. He married Eva Glidden, daughter of Jerimiah Glidden, box manufacturer of this city. A story is told of a "hoss" case in which he was engaged as counsel. It seems that the horse in question was alleged to be misrepresented as to his physical condition at the time of sale and the buyer sought remedy at law. The case was before Judge Oliver Hall in the Kennebec County Court. Wallace Prescott, a well known horse dealer at the time, was called as an expert witness as the judge of the value of horseflesh. Mr. Goddard asked Prescott the value of the horse. Mr. Prescott sought to evade the question. Mr. Goddard, a small man wearing a goatee, bristled with impatience as he kept repeating his question. Finally Judge Hall directed Prescott to answer. Prescott drawled, "Well, I dunno; I suppose the horse is worth what any dum fool would pay for him." Judge Hall remarked, "You are excused, Mr. Prescott." Mr. Goddard was retained by William H. Gannett, publisher of "Comfort," as legal counsel and editor for many years. It is said that Mr. Goddard assisted Senator Obadiah Gardiner in the preparation of the Rural Free Delivery Bill. During his younger years he was quite active

in yachting activities, was a promoter and Commodore of the old "Augusta Yacht Club," which had a clubhouse which stood on the water's edge back of the Post Office. He was one of the few local people to possess a houseboat, which he moored at Swan Island, Richmond.

No. 112 Residence of Frank Holmes.

This house at one time was the home of E. Herbert Ballard, tinsmith at George Ballard's Crockery Store on Water Street. The names of Charles Ballard, stenographer, and Orrin Ballard, clerk, appear as residents in the 1892 directory. Charles Ballard was later a member of Stevens and Ballard, shoe dealers. After the firm was dissolved, Mr. Ballard went to Los Angeles where he was in Bullock's Department Store. Martin Clancy, said to have worked at the Hotel North, is believed to have lived here. Alice Clancy, one of his daughters, was a teacher in the Nash School and her sister Annie a clerk in the State House. In 1902, Willis Swift who at that time conducted Swift and Turner appears as the occupant. Frank Holmes, whose sister Lillian married Willis Swift, has been the occupant since 1914.

Wyman Street begins. . . .

No. 116 Apartments.

George C. Sheldon, member of the law firm of Sheldon and Sawtelle, is shown as the resident in 1906 and 1916. After his death, it is said that the house was made into apartments.

No. 120 Residence of Kinsey Ball.

This house was built by the late Dr. George Patten in 1920. He was born in Sullivan, attended Hebron Academy and graduated from Harvard Dental College in 1911. He took over the practice of Dr. E. Hall. Later his brother, Dr. Harry Patten, who recently retired, was in practice with him. Ray G. Marston, a banker, lived here at one time.

No. 122 Butler Twins Greenhouse.

This old mansion with greenhouses attached is shown on the 1838 map as the property of Judge Fuller. It is believed that it was his residence after the sale of his home on Pleasant Street to Judge



Weston in 1832, which he built at the time of his extensive real estate purchase on Winthrop Street, described in the paragraph on State Baptist Headquarters, No. 107 Winthrop Street. Judge (or Colonel as he was sometimes called on account of his commission in the Militia) Henry Weld Fuller was born in Middletown, Connecticut, was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1801 where he was a classmate of Daniel Webster, studied law and settled in Augusta in 1803. He was County Attorney and in 1828 he was appointed Judge of Probate, an office which he held until his death in 1841. His son Frederic Augustus, a lawyer, married Catherine, daughter of Judge Weston, in 1830 and was the father of Chief Justice Melville Weston Fuller. On the map of 1852 the name of Joseph Sturdy appears. He was a machinist according to the Maine Register for 1856, manufactured shingle making machinery. It is believed that Edward W. Sturdy, son of Joseph Sturdy, at one time lived in this house. He was Midshipman at Annapolis in 1863; graduated 1867; Ensign 1869; Master 1870; Lieutenant 1871; Lt. Commander 1892 and died June 7, 1898, shortly after the start of the Spanish American War. It was said that he was a Lieutenant on board of the "Baltimore". He was in the Academy at the same time with William Woart, Jr. of this city who was graduated in 1868 and was drowned in San Francisco Bay in 1869. Edward Sturdy and William Woart, Jr. were shipmates and when Sturdy's parents came to visit him in San Francisco young Woart volunteered to take his duty aboard ship. He was drowned, it is said as the result of inefficient handling by the "green" sailors of the liberty boat. His body was recovered and is buried in a local cemetery and decorated every Memorial Day with a set piece of cross and anchor. In 1867 the old mansion is given as the residence of Oliver Gould, of Whitehouse and Gould, wholesale grocers on Water Street. In the 1879 map it is shown as the property of Mrs. Gould. In 1884 William Henry Brooks, a Civil War veteran, is shown living there. He was a nephew of S. S. Brooks who founded the old Brooks Hardware Company. S. S. Brooks was prominent in the town affairs. His daughter, Miss Marguerite ("Daisy") Brooks, lives in the old home on Spruce Street. William Henry, as he was known, married Mary Leland, daughter of Larkin Leland, a gunsmith who had a shop in the basement of the old Brooks Hardware Store. John Diplock of Augusta has a gun made for his grandfather by Larkin Leland. It is said that William Henry built the greenhouses attached to the



mansion. His son Harry occupied the place for some time. Subsequently the place was acquired by Frank Robbins, brother of Mrs. Alice Young of this city. He conducted a florist business there for many years. Afterwards the business was carried on by Albion and Clarence Patterson under the name of Patterson's Greenhouses. The Butler twins have lately taken over the business. A familiar sight before World War One was Frank Robbins chugging up the hill in his Overland Touring Car which rattled and shook, creeping along, but which finally made it.

#### Forest Grove and St. Mary's Cemeteries.

In 1835 the Forest Grove Cemetery Association was incorporated and was composed of prominent citizens of the time. Three acres of land were bought from Barthelomew Nason nearly opposite the old Mount Vernon Cemetery which was outgrown and established the present beautiful grounds. St. Mary's Cemetery, adjoining easterly, was appropriated as a Catholic burial ground ten years later.

#### John Davis Mansion. Above Forest Grove Cemetery.

This mansion, no longer in existence, stood, it is believed, on the hill top just above Forest Grove Cemetery. There were old cellars at the turn of the century which it is believed marked the spot where John Davis, Clerk of Courts from 1800 to 1822, built his mansion house. About 1810 he bought a large tract of land on the south side of Winthrop Street and according to North erected a "stately mansion on the brow of Burnt Hill" and landscaped the area. This house may be seen on the map of Augusta, sketched by Cyrus Searle, which is the frontispiece of North's History of Augusta. On page 445 it is written that "the high land on the right is Burnt Hill, crowned by the Davis House." The sketch is thought to have been made in 1830. Davis had a brilliant personality and many tales are told of his activities. After his sojourn in Augusta he went to Wayne and from there to Washington, D. C. where he had a government clerkship. He died at the age of 79. He sold the mansion house and land to Barthelomew Nason in 1826 who cultivated the farm for some years and then sold it to a company for \$26,000 during a land speculation. It was burned in 1843. B. Nason was born in Boston in 1784 and came to Augusta in 1806 and was an early trader on Water Street. He moved to Hallowell after selling the Davis place and died there in 1858. His son Edward was born in Augusta

in 1809 and was a merchant on Water Street for many years. He lived at No. 12 Summer Street, where Frank Carpenter and his sisters, Laura and Doris, reside. Edward Nason was a Deacon of the Congregational Church. It is related as a boy in the winter time he used to slide from his father's place on "Burnt Hill" to State Street. He died in 1889.



## Western Avenue - North Side

### No. 1 Gasoline Filling Station

This station, erected on the site of a tennis court since World War One, was the location of an old tavern, the Central House, which faced State Street and occupied with its barns and outbuildings the better part of the territory covered by No. 9 and No. 11 Western Avenue. In 1881 Governor Burleigh bought the Central House property from the heirs of Levi Johnson and the hotel building was ultimately removed to the corner of Capitol and Grove Streets where it was an apartment house until its demolition. The Depositors Trust Company Drive-In Branch now occupies this site.

### No. 9 Commercial Establishment — Jerry Pooler.

This was the Lewis A. Burleigh, Senior, residence and was built about 1897. He was the son of Governor E. C. Burleigh and was a lawyer, educated at Cony High School, graduate of Bowdoin College in 1891 and from Harvard Law School. He was a member of Williamson and Burleigh. His law partner, Joseph Williamson, was his brother-in-law. He was also associated with Burleigh and Flynt, erstwhile publishers of the Kennebec Journal. He was City Clerk from 1894 to 1900 inclusive, U. S. Commissioner, and active in fraternal affairs. He died in 1929. His son, Lewis A. Jr., also graduated from Cony and was a graduate of Bowdoin, Class of 1919, and from Harvard Law School. In his high school days he was interested in wireless and radio. It was said that he had one of the first wireless sets in the city and the first radio telephone in Augusta, about 1914. During the First World War he was an Ensign in Naval Aviation. Upon graduation he entered into partnership with his cousin, Robert B. Williamson. At the time of his death in 1949 he was in the legal department of the Central Maine Power Company.

### No. 11 Apartment House — Williams Realty.

This old residence, formerly the home of Byron Boyd, who married Lucy Burleigh, daughter of Governor Burleigh, was built about 1897. Byron Boyd was born in New Brunswick and graduated from

Colby College in 1886 and was Principal of Bar Harbor High School. Subsequently he entered the employ of the State and was Secretary of State from 1895 to 1905. He was Republican State Chairman for many years, before the First World War. Afterwards he was engaged in the lumber business. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd had five children: Dorothy (Mrs. Clifford Brown of Augusta), now deceased; Robert, accidentally killed while still a boy; Mary, now Mrs. Walter Hawkins of Augusta; Richard, of Springfield, Massachusetts, who married Lucille Purinton of Augusta; Burleigh of Augusta, who married Nancy Hanks of this city. Some years ago the home was converted into apartments.

#### No. 15 Offices of Dr. Stephen Karvelas.

This fine old residence was built by Lyman B. Weaver in 1898, according to the present owner. It stands on the site of a house shown as the home of Lewis C. Johnson in the 1867 and 1871 directories. In 1898 a conveyance is listed of this property to Addie Weaver. Lyman B. Weaver was the owner and operator of a large restaurant on Water Street, just north of the Depositors Trust Building, which was known as Weaver's Restaurant and which was celebrated for years for its fine cuisine and service. The house was later occupied by Mrs. Sarah Burleigh, widow of Clarence Burleigh of Burleigh and Flynt, former publishers of the Kennebec Journal. Mr. Burleigh was the son of Governor Burleigh and the brother of Lewis A. Burleigh, Sr. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1887 and in 1900 he wrote a book entitled "Bowdoin '87", a history of undergraduate days, which is a good picture of college life of those days. He also wrote a story, "Smugglers of Chestnut". He was President of the Maine Press Association, and interested in civic and fraternal affairs. He married Sarah Quimby of Sandwich, Massachusetts and they had two sons, both Bowdoin graduates, Edwin Clarence of Gardiner and Donald Quimby, since deceased, who was Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce in Augusta. He wrote in 1937 "The Kristiana Killers", a story of Northern Maine. He married Mary, daughter of Treby Johnson of this city. In the 1935 directory the name of Stephen J. Hegarty appears as the resident. Living with him were his nieces, the Misses Katherine, Mary and Margaret Dailey. Mr. Hegarty in early life was a telegraph operator, later became associated with Sherbourne and Dailey who operated a large clothing store at 228-232 Water Street. Afterwards he became in-



terested in banking and was Treasurer of the Augusta Loan and Building Association. The house was bought subsequently by the late Governor Clinton A. Clauson, at that time Collector of Internal Revenue. It was sold to Dr. Karvelas in 1954.

Chapel Street crosses. . . .

No. 21 Western Avenue Drug Store and Professional Building.

This building was first occupied as a drug store and for physicians' offices in 1952. It was originally a part of No. 66 Chapel Street and is shown on the 1851 map. In 1867 it was the home of J. J. Fuller, grocer on Water Street. His son, James Fuller, was the grandfather of J. Fuller, Horace and Howard Ingraham, all of Augusta, whose father was Thomas C. Ingraham, well known businessman and Treasurer of the Fuller Holway Company. Later the place was occupied by R. W. Soule, "The Hustler", who was in the furniture business on Water Street at the turn of the century. It was said that he was the owner of the first commercially produced automobile in Augusta, a "Tea Kettle" steamer. Later the place was occupied by George W. Quimby, who managed Quimby's Art Store on Water Street. His son Morris now lives in Massachusetts. In 1935 the house was the home of Edwin H. Ingraham, well known tailor and brother of Thomas C. Ingraham. His sons are Ralph, Myron and Owen of this city and Earle of Scranton, Rhode Island, and a daughter, Mrs. Lillian Baldwin, also of Augusta.

No. 23 Williams Realty — Offices.

This was the home of Andrew Ward, hardware merchant on Water Street who built the place in the 1890's. Mr. Ward had a fine singing voice and was much in evidence as a church and fraternal singer. He and his wife, Cora B., are shown living there in the 1925 directory. After his death the house was occupied by the late Howard E. Hammond who was City Auditor in the administration of Mayor Levi P. Williams in 1943. Afterwards the house was made into apartments. Williams Realty acquired the place in 1952.

Melville Street crosses. . . .

No. 31 Dirigo Medical Clinic.

This old residence was originally the Elias Milliken residence and is shown on the 1875 map. Elias Milliken was in the lumber business and at one time was President of the Augusta National

Bank. He was the father of Charles Milliken, Mayor of Augusta and the grandfather of Governor Carl E. Milliken. It is shown as the Milliken residence in 1902. After the First World War from 1928 to about 1930 it was the home of Horace E. Sturgis, who was the son of Ira D. Sturgis, a pioneer in Augusta industrial enterprises. Ira Sturgis was born in Vassalboro in 1814 on a farm in Riverside which is still in possession of the Sturgis family. When he was twenty-one, he married Rebecca Goodenow. At the age of thirty he rebuilt the saw mills at Seven Mile Brook and also several sailing vessels on the Kennebec River. When the Augusta Water Power Company built a large saw mill at the Kennebec Dam he went into business there. He continued to enlarge his lumber business in Maine and Nova Scotia. At that time steam mills on the Kennebec proved impractical on account of the cost of creating steam power. Mr. Sturgis started the plan of utilizing sawdust for fuel and feeding it to the furnaces by labor-saving devices. He later entered the ice business and built the first modern ice house in Pittston. He was with the Haynes and DeWitt Ice Company and established ice houses in Washington, Norfolk and Savannah. When the Kennebec Dam went out in 1870 Mr. Sturgis convinced the Sprague Company to rebuild the dam as they contemplated using steam power. This was done in 1871. He was also interested in the construction of log booms on the river. He had two sons and two daughters. The eldest, Angie B., married Professor Thurber of the Boston Latin School; the next Smith, who died at the age of 16; Elizabeth who married J. Manchester Haynes and Horace Randall who was with his father in business. He married Annie Connick and they were the parents of five daughters and one son. The eldest, Mrs. Rebecca Hilton, lives in Portland; Betty who married Charles Kinsman, Jr., of this city; Miss Margaret, well known artist who lives in Florida; Muriel, who married David Soule, Esq. of Woolwich; Hester, who married William B. Williamson, Jr. of Augusta who was killed in action during the Second World War and Horace Russell Sturgis who married Julianna Quimby and lives in North Conway, New Hampshire. Mrs. Horace Sturgis who survived her husband lives in Augusta and Florida. The house was occupied by various tenants for several years and was acquired by the Dirigo Clinic in 1947.

Sewall Street crosses. . . .

On the corner of Sewall and Western Avenue stands St. Mary's Parochial School which is nearly completed. It will replace an out-



moded school at No. 31 State Street, below Bridge Street, which stands on the site of the first St. Mary's Church.

#### St. Mary's Rectory.

This old mansion which fronts Sewall Street was said to have been built by Silas L. Wyman, a member of the firm of Wyman, Webber and Gage, sash and blind manufacturers in the 1870's, and is shown on the 1879 map. He is listed as living there in 1892. In 1906 Frank W. Kinsman, founder of the Capitol Drug Company, appears as the resident. It is said that he was the grandfather of the late Charles Kinsman, Sr. The house was occupied as St. Mary's Rectory in 1921. The front lawn is now used for a part of the new St. Mary's Parochial School.

#### No. 35 St. Mary's Catholic Church.

Rev. Father Thomas J. O'Dowd, Pastor.

In 1927, after many years of planning and saving, the present St. Mary's Church was erected. It is built of Hallowell granite and was dedicated May 30, 1927. The Right Reverend John G. Murray, Bishop of Portland, performed the Pontifical Mass at the dedication ceremony. Early Catholic missionaries visited the Abnaki Indians and in 1652 maintained a chapel near Fort Western. In 1827 the old Bethlehem Church was bought by the Catholics for a meeting place. In 1847 the original St. Mary's was built on lower State Street. The first pastor of St. Mary's was the Rev. James O'Reilly. Several pastors followed and in 1886 the Rev. Father Charles Doherty came to the parish and remained until his death in 1910. He was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Nelligan who founded St. Mary's Parochial School and purchased the Kinsman estate. In 1919 Rev. Thomas McLaughlin became Pastor and bought the Dutton mansion which became the Sister's house and which was torn down for the new school. He died in 1941 and was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Father O'Dowd.

#### No. 39 Apartment House, Alden Merrill and Bertha Lyons, Owners.

This house was the residence of Franklin D. Hartshorn in 1902. He operated a greenhouse on the premises for several years. In 1935 Daniel Cony, since deceased, insurance agent, is shown living here. He was City Clerk in 1922 during the administration of Mayor McLean.

No. 41 Residence of Mrs. Bertha Merrill Lyons.

This fine home was built by Charles R. Whitten, one time Treasurer of the Augusta Savings Bank. The place was sold to George R. Leadbetter, Messenger to the Governor for many years. Afterwards it was the home of Eugene Merrill, since deceased, of Merrill Brothers, grocers on Water Street.

South Chestnut Street crosses. . . .

No. 49 Residence of James A. Acheson.

This old time mansion was originally occupied by the Honorable John L. Stevens, one time Universalist minister, born in Mount Vernon in 1820. The house is presumably a hundred years old. Mr. Stevens graduated from Kents Hill Seminary and afterwards took a course of theological study with the Rev. Gunniston of Hallowell. He early enlisted in the anti-slavery cause and after several pastorates was persuaded by his life-long friend, the then Governor Morrill, to come to Augusta and to give up the ministry in favor of the editorial pen. He became editor and publisher of the Kennebec Journal, jointly with James G. Blaine. He was a member of the Legislature from 1866 to 1869. While there he introduced a resolve that led directly to the establishment of the State School for Girls in Hallowell. In 1867 he and Ira D. Sturgis worked to influence the Sprague Manufacturing Company to bring capital to fully develop and utilize the power of the Kennebec Dam. He conceived and advised the policy of municipal aid and encouragement which was such a great factor in the final realization of what is now known as the Edwards Division of the Bates Manufacturing Company.

In 1869 Mr. Stevens was appointed Minister to Uruguay by President Grant. Later he was appointed Minister to Sweden. In 1889 he was chosen by President Harrison to be Minister Resident in Honolulu. He recommended that the United States extend their flag over the Hawaiian Islands, but the idea was disapproved and he returned home. It is a tribute to his judgement and foresight that the Hawaiian Islands finally became one of these United States. He died in 1895.

In 1910 Walter S. Wyman, President of the Central Maine Power Company, purchased the estate and made his home there until his death in 1942. He was born in Oakland in 1874 and educated in Coburn Classical Institute and from there went to Tufts College where he specialized in Electrical Engineering. He entered the



service of the Waterville and Fairfield Railway and Electric Company and became General Manager. He purchased the electric plant in Oakland and from then on became an advocate of electric power industry and consolidation. At that time hydroelectric plants were few and far between in Maine and in the development of such power Walter Wyman saw a great opportunity. From that idea the great Central Maine Power System has grown to huge proportions, enabling new and old industries to flourish.

#### No. 57 Residence of John F. Turner.

This old mansion was the home of two governors. It was originally the home of James Bicknell, Postmaster from 1861 to 1870. Afterwards Governor Anson P. Morrill occupied the home. He was born in Sidney and was the brother of Governor Lot M. Morrill, afterwards U. S. Senator and cabinet official. Anson P. Morrill was Governor of Maine in 1855. Subsequently he was President of the Maine Central Railroad and with his friend, John L. Stevens, a great supporter of Blaine for the Presidency. After the death of Governor Morrill the estate was sold to Charles A. Milliken, son of Elias Milliken who lived at 31 Western Avenue. He was in the lumber business with his father. He was Mayor of Augusta in 1894 and 1895. His son, Carl E. Milliken, was Governor of Maine from 1917 to 1920, the first to occupy the Blaine Mansion as governor. Governor Milliken attended Cony High School and graduated from Bates College. He was a member of the House in 1905 to 1908 and the Maine Senate from 1909 to 1912. He was at one time Vice President of the Federal Council of Churches. From Governor he became Collector of the Port of Portland. Since then he has been identified with the motion picture industry. Mr. Turner bought the place from Charles Milliken in 1924.

#### Atlantic and Pacific Market.

This market stands on what was part of the Milliken estate. The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company was founded by George Huntingdon Hartford, who was born in Augusta in 1835. The Hartford family gave the city the Hartford Fire Station at the top of Rines Hill in 1920. Previously the central station was on Bridge Street where the Kinsman Furniture building now is.

No. 67-68 Apartment House. (Formerly No. 65 Western Avenue).

This old residence once stood on the lot south of the Oblate Fathers' Retreat (the former Governor Hill House) on State Street, where it was the home of Oscar Holway, bank president and wholesale grocer, noticed in the paragraph of the Oblate Fathers' Retreat in the writer's notes on State Street. The family of Charles Holway, his son, is noticed as living at 65 Western Avenue, presumably this address in the 1923-24 directory. It is said it was moved from State Street about 1915.

Filling Station, Corner of Western Avenue and Cushman Street.

Cushman Street ends. . . .

No. 83 Office Building

This residence, now used as office space, was built by Frank Wellman, contractor and builder before the First World War, for his home. It was next occupied by James Skene, old time automobile agent. He was agent for the Oldsmobile and Ford cars in Lewiston in 1902 and also manufactured steamers of the "buggy" type in the same city. He was Ford Agent in Augusta for many years. Paul D. Sargent, Chief Engineer of the State Highway Department and a graduate of the University of Maine in 1896, also made his home there. He was a pioneer in modern highway building. Until recently this house was the residence of Joseph Kirschner.

No. 85 Residence of Richard and Romeo Main.

This double house was built by the Creighton family who afterwards moved to Massachusetts. It has been the home of Herbert Locke, Esq., Lucius D. Barrows, former Chief Engineer of the State Highway Commission, and Norman McDonald of the State Health and Welfare Department.

No. 87 Residence.

As can be seen this is an old house and it is said stood on Grove Street before the overpass was built on Rines Hill. Levi Williams, realtor and one-time Mayor, attended an auction at which this house was put up for sale. He bid \$80.00, which was accepted. He did not know just what to do with his purchase, but finally made a bargain with Frank Wellman for \$500 to build the foundation on a lot which he owned and to move the building there. It is said that



he first rented it to Nathan Richmond, who was the proprietor of a dry goods store on Water Street for some years. Afterwards Mr. Richmond bought the place and lived there for many years. The Richmonds had a son, Abraham, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Bertha.

No. 89 Residence of Gerard F. Laurin.

This house was built by Thomas Brennan, well known letter carrier for many years and used by him and his family for a home. His son Francis, recently retired from the Post Office, lives in Augusta. Afterwards it was occupied by Dr. Thomas Fay.

No. 91-93 Apartment House.

This two-family house is said to be owned by the Damren family of Portland. No. 91 has been occupied by T. Earl Ducette for the past twenty-five years. No. 93 is now occupied by Clifton Webster.

Pike Street ends. . . .

No. 99 Residence of Charles Canning.

This large home was built by Robert Morang, long identified with the wholesale grocery business on Water Street and at one time Treasurer of the Fuller Holway Company. His daughters, the Misses Aileen and Flora, continued to occupy the house after his demise. They were both active in church and charitable circles.

No. 101 Residence of Henry F. Hill, Jr.

This house was built in 1866. Henry F. Hill, Sr. purchased the property from Charles F. Perry in 1907. Mr. Hill, a civil engineer, was born in Augusta in 1863. He went to Cony High School and was a member of the Class of 1887, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was with the Geological Survey and with several western railroads. Returning east he was chief and assistant chief engineer for Maine railroads. From 1907 he was in private practice in Augusta and was City Engineer from 1909 to 1930. Mr. Hill was long a familiar sight, wearing a Western style hat and accompanied by his Newfoundland dog, on the city streets. He died in 1954. He was married to the former Abbie Turner of Coopers Mills and they had two sons, Henry F. Jr. and Ansel of Augusta, and four daughters, Mrs. Ruth King, Miss Virginia Hill of Augusta, Mrs. Elizabeth

Kuestenmacher of Lynnfield, Massachusetts and Dorothy who died at the age of eight years.

No. 111 Residence of Robert Hasey.

This home, modeled after a Swiss Chalet, was built by William H. Gannett before the First World War and used by his gardener, Joseph F. Froberger, who was living there with his family in 1924. The Frobergers had two sons, George A. J., now of Portland, and Waldo C., and a daughter, Barbara C., now married and living in Bangor. In 1950 Dr. R. L. Mitchell was the resident.

Blaine Avenue begins. . . .

No. 119 Residence of Mrs. John Morse.

The late Dr. John Morse was an Eye, Ear and Throat Specialist in Augusta for many years.

Southern Entrance to Camp Keyes. . . .

Camp Keyes or the "Muster Field", as it was locally known, was established in 1862 when barracks were erected for the use of soldiers in the Civil War. It was for many years a training camp for the National Guard and was used during the Spanish American War, the First World War and previous to the Second World War. In the Second World War a number of German prisoners were interned there. For the past decade, however, the old parade ground has been utilized as a site for buildings housing the Adjutant General's offices and storage park. For many years the old officers quarters erected before the First World War and since removed were a familiar sight at the extreme southern end as one drove on Western Avenue.



## Western Avenue - South Side

No. 68 Grove Street Cleaning Establishment.

This building stands at the entrance to Western Avenue on the south side, is not listed as being on the avenue but has been considered as being on the avenue. It was recently remodeled from the residence of Charles Harris. His father, Dr. W. H. Harris, bought the place from John Newman, who built the house, it is said, on speculation in 1897. Dr. Harris married Martha J., granddaughter of the historian, James North. Dr. Harris was a well known physician and surgeon and practiced from 1888 until his death in 1934.

No. 10 Western Avenue, Residence of William F. O'Brien.

This house appears on the 1879 map as the Burns house. J. Frank Dyer, member of the hardware firm of Malcolm and Dyer, lived there in 1902. His son, Franklin, and daughter, Helen, live in Massachusetts. At one time Samuel Holway of the Internal Revenue Service was the resident.

No. 16 Augusta Supply Company Business Block.

This modern store completed in 1958 stands on the site of two dwellings, numbered 14 and 18. Number 14 was listed as the home of Mrs. J. L. Dutton in 1879. At the time of its demolition it was the home of E. L. Wood. Number 18 was the Goodrich house in 1879 and the last occupant was Robert F. Partridge, for many years Cashier of the First National Granite Bank. At one time Thomas E. Leigh, who was County Attorney in 1901-1907, lived there.

No. 20 Law Office and Residence of Mrs. Francis Bate.

Mrs. Bate is the widow of Judge Francis Bate, who was a Bowdoin graduate and also a graduate of Bangor Theological Seminary. He was Pastor of the Winthrop Congregational Church. He was a Chaplain in the United States Naval Reserve Force during the First World War. He studied law at Harvard and Boston University and was Kennebec County Attorney and State Senator. He was

Judge of Probate from 1943 until his demise in 1956. He will be remembered as a powerful orator of the classical style.

This house was built by Marcellus Shaw about 1888, and occupied by him and his family for many years. He was Superintendent of Premiums at the Vickery and Hill Publishing Company and died in 1922.

#### No. 22 Augusta Loan and Building Association.

This modern office building was completed in 1958. It stands on the site of the Guy Vickery residence which was built about 1890. Guy Vickery was the son of George Vickery, who was an executive with Vickery and Hill. He was in the jewelry and optical business for twenty years and afterwards was prominent in banking circles. He was a director in several local banks and President of the Augusta Savings Bank and well known in fraternal organizations.

Melville Street crosses. . . .

#### No. 28 Gasoline Filling Station.

This station is built on the site of a two family house owned by the W. H. Reid estate. It is said that during the 1890's Orrin B. Tuell of the law firm of Heath and Tuell and also John Lane, lived in the house. Orrin B. Tuell was the father of Miss Sarah Tuell and the brother of Dr. James Tuell. John Lane was a Bowdoin graduate, was City Editor of the Kennebec Journal in 1892 and is listed as Augusta Postmaster in 1906.

#### No. 32 Residence of Burleigh Martin, Esq.

This house was built by James W. Beck in 1895 and sold by him to Mrs. Carrie Martin, widow of Dr. Robert Martin. She was the daughter of Senator Edwin Burleigh who with his wife maintained residence there while Senator Burleigh was in Congress. Senator Burleigh had a long and varied public career. He was rejected for service in the Civil War because of illness and served in the Adjutant General's office. He was born in Linneus in 1843 and was educated in Houlton Academy. He was State Land Agent in the 1870's. In 1885 he was State Treasurer and Governor of the State from 1888 to 1890. From there he went to Congress where he was a member from 1897 to 1911. While in Congress it is said he paid particular attention to the needs of the veterans of the Civil War. He served as U. S. Senator for several years before his death in



Augusta June 16, 1916. He married Mary Jane Bither in 1863 and they had two sons: Lewis A. who was the father of Lewis A. Jr. of Augusta, deceased; Clarence B. who was the father of Edwin C., now of Gardiner, and Donald Q., late of Augusta; several daughters, among them Carrie who married Dr. Robert Martin, the father of Burleigh Martin; Vallie, who married Joseph Williamson, Esq., the father of William B. Williamson, Sr. and Justice Robert Williamson of this city; Lucy who married Byron Boyd of this city and who had Dorothy (Mrs. Clifford Brown), now deceased; Robert, accidentally killed as a boy; Mary (Mrs. Walter Hawkins) of Augusta, Richard, now of Springfield, Massachusetts and Burleigh of Augusta, and Ethel who married Dr. R. H. Stubbs of Augusta and who were the parents of a son, Richard, Jr., now deceased.

Sewall Street crosses. . . .

No. 42 J. Manchester Haynes Estate.

This tract of land from Sewall Street to the filling station this side of Amherst was the site of "Glenmere", a splendid showplace built by J. Manchester Haynes during the 1890's. The residence faced an artificial pond still remaining, on the eastern end of the estate. The distance from one end of the estate to the other is roughly the distance from Bridge Street to Market Square. The portion from the west end of the pond is now being developed for a shopping center.

J. Manchester Haynes was born in Waterville in 1839, was a Colby graduate and read law in New York City and became a member of the bar in 1865. He was prominent in business and politics. He was in the wholesale ice business, had lumber interests and built ships at Wiscasset. He was promoter of the early street railway system in Kennebec Valley; built the Augusta Opera House, now the Capitol Theater; was a director of the local cotton mills and a director of the Kennebec Towage Company. He was also a member of both Houses of the State Legislature, and was a delegate to the Republican Convention in 1884 which nominated Blaine and Logan. He married in 1867, Sarah, daughter of Ira D. Sturgis, well known lumberman. They had Marion, who married Daniel Stanwood of this city, both deceased; a son Sturgis, who died when he was a year old; Hope, who married Dr. Wheeler, who were the parents of Haynes Wheeler of Manchester; Muriel, now living in Massachusetts.

Amherst Street begins. . . .

#### Gasoline Service Station.

An old fashioned house stood here on the site of the service station. It was said to have been the Norcross place which stood at the corner of Western Avenue and Sewall Street and was moved at the time J. Manchester Haynes took over the location for the development of his estate.

#### No. 66 Residence of Mrs. Marie Forrest.

This home is said to have been built by C. W. Trask. John J. O'Connell, Chief of Police after the First World War, lived here for some time.

#### No. 68 Apartment House.

This two-family house was occupied by Frank W. Tracy and C. W. Trask in 1909. This building seems to have been on the site of the Western Avenue House, which is shown on the 1879 map of Augusta and is also depicted on the pictorial map of Augusta by Beck and Paul, published in 1879. The house is shown as a three-storied building with a tall chimney or perhaps cupola. The directory for 1882 lists the place as a boarding house and James Folsom is named as the proprietor. Walter Cross, Sewing Machine Agent; Elmer E. Folsom, clerk; James L. Folsom, News Agent M. C. R. R.; A. H. Pope, carpenter; and Geo. S. Trask, Shoemaker, are listed as boarders. In the 1884 directory there is no listing of the house. It is of interest to know at about the same time there was a listing of a Steam Boot and Shoe Factory, Geo. F. Stacy, Proprietor, J. R. Donahue, Lessee, which is shown on the 1879 map as being at the southern end of Florence Street. After a brief existence as a factory it was used as a tenement house for some years.

Florence Street begins. . . .

#### No. 72 Western Avenue Market.

The map of 1879 shows two buildings, evidently house and barn, marked "C. Packard."

#### No. 82 Residence of Mayor Sylvio Gilbert.

Mayor Gilbert was the first mayor to be elected under the City Manager Plan. He took office January 1959. It is said that this



house was built by J. Frank Dyer of Malcolm and Dyer who at one time lived at No. 10 Western Avenue. Dr. Norman B. Murphy is given as the resident in 1935.

No. 84 Gasoline Filling Station.

Formerly the Residence of Cyrus Richmond.

Hillcrest Street begins. . . .

No. 86 Residence of John Andrews.

This home was formerly occupied by Roland Scribner, one time paymaster at the Commonwealth Shoe Company. Judge Harold E. Cook, Judge of Probate for Kennebec County, once lived here.

No. 88 Residence of George Cushman.

This house was built by the late Dana McGregor for a home. For many years he was manager of the Augusta Branch of the Lewiston Buick Company, located on Market Square.

No. 90 Residence of Julian Humphrey.

This place was built by William T. Noble of the Collateral Loan Company and was his home for many years. He was one of the early amateur radio fans.

No. 92 and No. 94 Apartments.

Formerly the home of Warren S. Malcolm of the hardware firm of Malcolm and Dyer. He was a well known horseman.

No. 96 and No. 102 Apartments.

Owned, it is said, by Cecil Foster. Formerly occupied by William Maxwell and Frank D. Maxwell.

No. 101 and No. 102 Apartments.

Home of R. E. Brann. This old house is listed as the home of Daniel Staples, teamster in 1884.

No. 114 Residence of Colonel Francis H. Farnum.

This spacious home was built by William H. Gannett in the 1890's. It is situated in what is known as Ganeston Park.

William Howard Gannett was born in Augusta in 1854. He began life as a clerk in local stores. In 1888 he established a monthly magazine called "Comfort", whose circulation ran into the millions and gave employment to many local people. He was a pioneer in travel by air. He married Sadie Hill in 1878. They had one son, Guy Patterson, who married Ann Macomber, and two daughters, Grace, who married Dr. Cragin, and Florence, who married Colonel Francis Farnum. Mr. Gannett died in 1948.



## Elm Street - West Side

No. 22 Residence of Michael Napolitano — Corner Bridge Street.

This house is noted on the 1838 map as the home of Luther Severance, who was the first editor of the Kennebec Journal. He was born in 1797. He learned the printing trade and in 1820 went to Washington, D. C. While there he wrote political articles in the "National Intelligencer". In 1824 he and Russell Eaton came to Augusta and founded the Kennebec Journal. Severance had hardly arrived when he envisioned the Kennebec Dam and started writing about it in the Journal. Afterwards he became a member of the Legislature and subsequently went to Congress. He asked for an appointment to the Sandwich Islands on account of his health and was successful in his diplomatic relations there, but his health did not improve and shortly after his return in 1855, he died. He married in 1837, Ann, daughter of Theophilus Hamlen. The name of John Dorr appears as the occupant of the house in 1867. In 1839 Dorr had purchased Russell Eaton's interest in the Journal and in company with Luther Severance they published the paper until they sold to Wheeler and Simpson. Afterwards Dorr was in the drug business with William Craig. He adopted two children, George W. and Mary Ann. John W. Chase married Mary Ann Dorr in 1858 and on the 1879 map he is shown as the occupant. He was at one time President of the Granite National Bank and Mayor in 1891 and 1892. In 1892 William G. Boothby, for many years Treasurer of the Kennebec Savings Bank, is shown as living at No. 22 Elm Street. He married in 1886 Abby W., daughter of John W. Chase. Hyman Chernowsky, founder of Chernowsky's Department Store, bought the place and in 1915 is listed as the occupant. He and his wife and their two sons, Stanley and Walter, and three daughters, Loretta, Gladys and Hazel, made their home here for many years. After the death of his widow the home was sold to the late Sylvester Imming who was manager of the McLellan Stores in Augusta, who occupied it until 1951 when it was sold to the present owner.

## No. 20 Residence of Noel Gilbert.

On the 1838 map this house is shown to be the home of Nathaniel Partridge. In the 1871 directory and on the 1875 map the place is noted as the property of Lewis B. Hamlen, who subsequently lived on Pleasant Street. He was born in 1800, the son of Lewis Hamlen. He was a farmer and came to Augusta to go into the grocery business. He was Overseer of the Poor and at one time Alderman, in 1865. The house was in the Hamlen family for many years. In 1902 Caro Hamlin is shown as the owner, and in 1906 she and her father, George Lewis Hamlen, a clerk in the Post Office, are listed as living there. Previously they are shown as living at No. 15 Winter Street, directly back of No. 20 Elm. Miss Caro Hamlin was for many years bookkeeper at Vickery and Hill's and was well known in this city. The latter part of her life she lived with Miss Katherine Webber, daughter of John Webber, on Summer Street. Later Frank Sterling, Chief Clerk of the State Assessors, occupied the house, also Frederic Bragg, father of Conrad and Percival Bragg of this city. In the 1924 directory Alfred M. G. Soule, State Agricultural official, was listed as the occupant. He was born in Woolwich in 1879, the son of Alfred and Agnes Gilmore Soule. He attended Lincoln Academy and was graduated from Bowdoin in 1903. Afterwards he attended Maine Medical School. He entered the Agricultural Department in 1907 and was for 43 years with the Department, serving as Chief Inspector from 1919 until his retirement in 1950. He was the only man to have served twice as the President of the National Association of Food and Drug Officials. He married Mary E. Hilton in 1907. Their children were three sons: Dr. Gilmore Soule of Rockland; William H. Soule, Superintendent of Schools in Portland; David Soule, Esq. of Wiscasset and two daughters, Mrs. Robert Bateman of Wellesley, Massachusetts and Mrs. Raphael Maher of Hallowell. A widower, he married Miss Abbie Knowles of Augusta. After his death in 1956 she acquired the home from the Hamlen estate. Later it was sold to Albert Kimball, who in turn sold to the present owner in 1960.

## No. 18 Residence of Joseph T. Beck.

This old house is noticed on the 1838 map as the home of Henry Craig, who was born in 1803. He was the father of three children: Edward, born 1836; Waterman, who was graduated from Bowdoin in 1860 and died in 1862, and Rose Eliza who died in 1864. Mr.



Craig was with Elisha T. Atkins in the box manufacturing business. In 1886 the place was sold to Dr. William B. Lapham by Edward Craig, then of Brooklyn, N. Y. Dr. Lapham was born in Greenwood, Oxford County, in 1828. He went to Gould Academy, then to Waterville (Colby) College. He prepared for medicine at Dartmouth Medical School and practiced in Oxford County before the Civil War. He enlisted as a private in the Civil War and was discharged as a Major of Volunteers. His experiences are told in his "Recollections of the Rebellion," published in 1892. He did not resume practice after the war but went into journalistic work. He was editor of the "Maine Farmer" and wrote for the "Portland Transcript." Afterwards he became a writer of local histories and several genealogies, compiling the Bradbury Genealogy. He once remarked that "he did not take much interest in a man's life until he had been dead a century or so." His daughter, Mrs. Mary Witt, was bookkeeper for the Augusta Savings Bank for many years. Her daughter, Mrs. Delmar Blaisdell, and her niece, Miss Ethel Lapham, are living in Augusta. Mrs. Blaisdell says that she still has inquiries for some of her grandfather's works. He died in 1894. Afterwards the home was sold to John Fuller, son of James Fuller of the Fuller Holway Company. It was sold to Lillian Wade who sold it to the Beck family in 1910. James Willard Beck was born in Augusta on Grove Street in 1859 and was the son of Captain Joseph L. Beck and Mary Ann Putnam, who came from Hallowell. Joseph L. Beck was the son of Major Thomas Beck, who it is said came from Dover, New Hampshire to Sidney and thence to Augusta. He bought the house which stood at No. 89 Grove Street in 1829 and is shown as his property on the 1838 map. James W. Beck was educated in the Augusta public schools and went to Dirigo, forerunner of Gates Business College. As a young man he was employed in Vickery and Hill's and left to go into the men's clothing business. For many years a large rock on the Kennebec River below Augusta bore the sign, "One Mile to J. W. Beck Clothing Store." Afterwards he went into the real estate and insurance business. He was President of the Board of Aldermen; Chairman of the Board of Assessors, and Trustee and Secretary of the Board of State Hospitals. While in the City Government he was responsible for the modernization of the Water Street lighting and for the hand railing on Winthrop Hill. He was interested in fraternal and church affairs and took a prominent part in local musical circles, having a fine baritone voice. He died in 1941, leaving

his widow, the former Hattie May Glidden, a son, Joseph T. Beck, and a daughter, Mrs. Harold I. Lovell of Lynn, Massachusetts.

No. 16 Residence of Miss Mabel Connor.

This old home is shown on the 1838 map marked "Kilbourne." The Kilbournes were dry goods merchants on Water Street in the 1850's. Afterwards it was the home of John L. Sayward who came from Bangor to become a partner with John L. Stevens in the publication of the Kennebec Journal. During the Civil War a daily leaflet containing the telegraphic news from Washington was issued and this was the thought of publishing a daily. Mr. Sayward lived here with his family until 1869 when it was purchased by General Selden Connor, the father of Miss Connor, and it has been occupied by his family ever since. It is said that the mock orange bushes by the front door, as well as other shrubs on the premises, were planted by the Saywards. Exterior and interior the house remains the same as when the General occupied it. In this old home there are many mementos of the Civil War in which General Connor took an active part, being wounded in the thigh at the battle of the Wilderness in 1864. Selden Connor was born in Fairfield in 1839. He was graduated from Tufts College in 1859 and at the outbreak of the war he was reading law in the office of Washburn and Marsh in Woodstock, Vermont. He enlisted under President Lincoln's call for three month men. Finishing his enlistment he returned home to accept the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers of the 19th Maine Regiment. From Colonel he was made Brigade Commander in the Second Division until the Army of the Potomac was reorganized. After his wound he was two years in hospitals and was subsequently sent home. He was commissioned Brigadier General of Volunteers by President Lincoln in June 1864. In 1868 he was made Internal Revenue Collector for the Third Maine District and then Collector for the State. He was appointed, together with Senator George F. Talbot, by the Governor and Council to investigate the so-called "Paper Credits" under a legislative resolve in 1870. Their findings were contained in a 500 page report, entitled "Report of the Commissioners on Paper Credits 1870," printed by Nash and Company in 1871. It appeared that many towns of Maine had been so depleted of young men in the Civil War that they feared further drafts and so it was alleged they bought names from certain brokers who it was alleged were in a position to furnish names of soldiers who had not been credited to



any particular city or town. As much as three hundred dollars apiece was paid by some Maine towns for such names. Afterwards it was alleged that these names represented non-existent persons in many cases, or soldiers that had been killed. "It was found," according to the Report, "that the conduct of the investigation was hampered by the destruction of material papers in fires that occurred in Portland, Lewiston and Augusta and the indisposition of those interested to testify." In 1875 he resigned the Collectorship to accept the Republican nomination for Governor. He was elected and re-elected in 1876 and 1877. He received the fourth renomination, but failed of re-election. In 1879 there appeared in the State the new Greenback Party, formed in opposition to the resumption of specie payments, which had been suspended during the War. This party on the plea of cheap money drew off the great body of Democrats and some Republicans. The result was that no majority was obtained by any party by popular vote and the Legislature chose Dr. Alonzo Garcelon of Lewiston as Governor. On the face of the returns the Republicans had control of the Legislature, but a great temptation assailed the Governor and Council who acted as a returning board. Through neglect or incompetency of the town officials there had always been many technical errors in the returns and this condition had been remedied by a law passed for that purpose. Governor Garcelon set this law aside as being unconstitutional, thus usurping the Supreme Judicial Court, and insisted on a strict construction of the law in counting the returns. This action led to the famous "Count-out" by which it appeared that only Republican members were thrown out and others allowed to stand. This gave rise to intense excitement throughout the State. Indignation meetings were held and so great was the popular feeling that the Governor and Council placed the Capitol under guard. Needless to say, General Connor and his army friends were aroused and secret meetings were held at his home. It is related that the General's partisans came to his home armed and before the meetings would place their side arms on the front hall table which still stands there. For several months there was confusion in the Legislature, at one time there being two Governors and two Legislatures which met on alternate days. Finally the excitement died down and the Greenbackers and the Democrats united and elected Harris M. Plaisted for Governor with a Republican Legislature. They elected a Council between whom and the Governor there was considerable friction. The Greenback movement subsided,

and the Republicans elected Frederic Robie of Gorham Governor in 1882. In that year General Connor was made Pension Agent for the State, afterwards interested in banking and subsequently was appointed Adjutant General of the State. He died in 1917. His youngest daughter, Rosamond, now deceased, was interested in civic affairs.

#### No. 14 Residence of W. T. Daley.

This old brick house, for many years the home of the late Dr. George R. Campbell and his family, is marked J. A. Chandler on the 1838 map. John Alphonso Chandler was born in 1792, the son of General John Chandler, a soldier of the Revolution. He was a lawyer and was Clerk of Courts in 1832. His first wife was Delia West, daughter of Captain Shubel West of Hallowell. She died in 1837, after which he married Eunice Robinson, daughter of Captain William Robinson of Augusta. The Chandlers had 13 children, one of whom married Joseph H. Clapp of Augusta, the father of Julia A. Clapp who was Librarian of the Lithgow Library for many years. J. A. Chandler died in 1842 in Norridgewock. In the 1867 directory the name of Charles B. Hamlen is found as the occupant. He was the son of Lewis Hamlen and was born in 1810. He was a member of the firm of Nason and Hamlen, a dry goods store which was at the corner of Water and Bridge Streets. He had five children; all died in childhood with the exception of Charles Nason Hamlin. He is said to have married Annie Morrill, daughter of Lot M. Morrill, former Governor and U. S. Senator. He was in the dry goods business and is shown living in this house in 1884; it is said he moved to Boston in 1894. In the 1892 directory William H. Gannett, publisher of "Comfort," is shown as the resident. He was born in Augusta in 1854 and as a young man was a member of the Gannett and Morse Variety Store on Water Street. Afterwards he went into the publishing business similar to that of Vickery and Hill. He moved from Elm Street to Ganeston Park on Western Avenue where he died in 1948. Subsequently the house was sold to Edwin C. Dudley, Augusta banker. Dr. George R. Campbell purchased the home before the First World War and lived there with his family for many years. He was a graduate of Colby College and the University of Pennsylvania Medical School. He practiced medicine and surgery for over fifty years in Augusta and vicinity. His office for many years was over John Coughlin's Drug Store, now Parent's, on the corner of



Bridge and Water Streets. Mrs. Campbell, a graduate of Wellesley College, was well known as a contract bridge teacher and won a national bridge teachers contest. Their daughter, Mildred, married W. T. Daley of New York City and for the past years have made their home there.

No. 10 Residence of Robert Martin, Esq.

This house was shown as the Fogg house in 1838. Alvan Fogg was a carpenter and a member of the Baptist Church. In 1867 it is shown as the home of William R. Smith, Cashier of the First National Bank. He was born in Wiscasset in 1813. Mr. Smith was a printer almost it is said from birth, having entered a newspaper office as an apprentice at eight years old. He came to Augusta and bought a quarter interest in the "Age" while working there as a printer. He afterwards sold the "Age" in 1844 and engaged in business. He was Register of Probate for ten years and afterwards went into banking and was active in that field until his retirement in 1891. He was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Village School District and the old grammar school at the corner of Bridge and State Streets is named for him. He was an acknowledged authority on banking and author of many of the State's banking laws at the time. Mrs. Smith survived her husband for several years. Soon after the First World War the place was sold to Myron Davis whose father operated the E. E. Davis and Company Clothing Store on Water Street. Mr. Davis managed the store for several years and then removed to Boston, it is said. His brother Harlow was the father of the actress, Bette Davis. It is said that when she was a child she used to visit her uncle and aunt when they were living on Elm Street. Milton Kimball, now of Portland, subsequently occupied the house and sold it to Robert Martin in 1948.

## Elm Street - East Side

No. 23 Residence of Charles Watts.

This address appears on the 1838 map as the house of T. Hamlen. Theophilus Hamlen was born in 1765, the son of Nathaniel Hamlen. He was a trader and later kept the Kennebec Hotel for many years. In 1816 he went south for a few years. He was married twice and had ten children. His daughter Ann married Luther Severance and several of his sons settled in Florida and founded Magnolia in 1820. Another daughter, Hannah, married Lory Bacon. In the 1867 directory James Hamlen, a clerk at 128 Water Street, is shown living here. It is a large house and is said to have been used as a boarding house. It is said that General O. O. Howard, famous Civil War General, stopped here at this house for a short time after the War. General Howard was born in 1830, attended Bowdoin College and graduated from West Point. As a young lieutenant he was stationed at the U. S. Arsenal at Augusta from December 1855 to July 1856. He resigned from the regular army in order to accept the Colonelcy of the Third Maine Infantry. This regiment, which was raised from towns on the Kennebec, camped on the State Park in front of the State House. The regiment was ordered to move to the seat of war on June 5, 1861. Reveille was sounded at one o'clock in the morning; at 3:30 the regiment was marched to the railroad station. A large crowd was on the streets to see them off. When they reached the Augusta House Governor Washburn was on the porch and exhorted them in "eloquent and patriotic terms" to its defense. Colonel Howard replied, stating that "he should seek the honor and welfare of the sons of Maine committed to his keeping." He was commissioned a Brigadier General in 1863. At Fair Oaks he lost his right arm. He continued in the Army and was engaged at Gettysburg. After the War he was Commandant at West Point. Later he did much for Howard University. He died in 1909. In 1875 the house is given as the home of Miss Helen A. Morton, daughter of George A. Morton, who lived at the corner of Summer and Bridge Streets. In 1902 the place is shown as belonging to the Titcombs who rented it for many years to various families. For a



time previous to the Second World War it was the home of Adjutant General Charles Davis. He cultivated a fine flower garden on the side lawn of the place. The Carney family occupied the house after the Second World War and in 1959 it was sold to Charles Watts, formerly of Lynn, Massachusetts.

#### No. 19 Residence of Leslie Trask.

This old home, known as the Judge True house for many years, is noticed on the map of 1838 as the home of D. Bailey. He was born in 1768 and died in 1846. His wife Sarah died in 1843 at the age of 68. D. P. Bailey is mentioned in North's History on page 589 as secretary of a meeting opposed to specie payments in 1837. In the 1871 directory Mrs. Hannah Bacon, widow of Lory Bacon, one-time Postmaster of Readfield, is shown living here. Lory Bacon died at the age of 76 years. Mrs. Bacon, who was the daughter of Theophilus and Sarah Hamlen, was born in 1793 and died in Augusta in 1877. Subsequently the place was the home of Judge Hilton True and his family. Mr. and Mrs. True had three sons, Harry, Gustave and Richard, and two daughters, Mary and Dorothy who married Hector Fearabay and will be remembered as a teacher in the Augusta schools. Judge True was born in Litchfield in 1834, attended Litchfield Academy and afterwards read law with Judge Titcomb and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He was Municipal Court Judge in Augusta from 1866 to 1882. Members of the True family have occupied the house since then. Mary True, great granddaughter of Judge True, married Leslie Trask of Hallowell after the Second World War. Her father was Walter, son of Gustave True.

#### No. 15 Universalist Church Parsonage.

This house, built at the turn of the century, is the youngest house on the street. It was built by Daniel Ward, a barber who kept a small shop on the corner of Bridge and Water Streets. He was a veteran of the Civil War and well known for many years by the Togus Civil War Veterans who used to come into his shop. His wife used to grow tulips for Easter sale and although she was of some faith other than the Universalist, willed the home to the Church for a parsonage, however allowing her husband a life tenancy in the event of her death before his. She was very explicit as to the details of her funeral, stipulating the dress, style of casket and so forth. When all was over, Mr. Ward, a dapper little man with a small

goatee, doffed the rusty black coat and browned straw hat he had been accustomed to wear for years and went forth arrayed in a new light gray suit and brand new sailor straw. A solicitous friend, knowing that he was getting too old to ply his profession, asked how he was getting along. "Well," drawled Dan, "I have the house to live in as long as I like, ten dollars a week for the rent of my shop, a Civil War pension and if I get sick I can go to the Soldier's Home, thank you." The several ministers who have made their home in the place were: Rev. A. Francis Walch; Rev. George Magraw; Rev. Stanley Manning; Rev. Edwin Cunningham and the present incumbent, Rev. Douglas Robbins.

No. 13. Residence of Dr. Lorrimer Schmidt.

This Victorian style house was built by Mrs. Oliver P. Gould in the 1880's. She occupied it with her daughter Margaret for some years. Later Judge Oliver G. Hall of the Superior Court lived here. He went to Kents Hill Seminary and afterwards began teaching in Rockland, in the meantime reading law with Peter Thacher of that city. He was admitted to the Knox County Bar in 1860. For the next twenty-five years he held various positions in Rockland, including Municipal Court Judge. He was member of the Legislature in 1889. In 1890 he was appointed by Governor Burleigh to the Superior Court of Kennebec County. After his death his daughter, Miss Hattie, continued to live in the house until her death. During World War Two the house was sold to Wallace R. Prescott, an old time horse dealer who conducted a livery and sales stable on the corner of State and Bridge Streets where the Laundrymat now is. Mr. Prescott used to entertain the writer with accounts of the various horse trades he was involved in, and in these trades no matter how black the prospect appeared for him he always managed to come out on top. A gentleman of the old school he always drove a clergyman personally, instead of leaving the job to his drivers. After his death the house was sold to Dr. Lorrimer Schmidt, in 1950.

No. 9 Elm Street Residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Freeman.

This place is shown on the 1838 map as the home of B. Parker, believed to be a saddler in 1835. In the 1867 directory it is the home of Leonard Avery, furniture dealer on Water Street for many years. In the 1871 directory there is shown a John E. Avery, law student with W. P. Whitehouse, living at that address. L. C. Avery



died in 1891 and his widow continued to make her home there. On the 1902 map the name of Cora B. Turner appears. The place was sold to Myron Davis in 1919 and transferred to Mrs. Walter Davis, widow of Walter Davis and sister of Elmer Parkman, station agent at the Maine Central Railroad Depot for many years. In 1930 the place was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Thompson. E. Maynard Thompson was born in Union in 1868, educated at Kents Hill and read law with Heath and Andrews. He was admitted to practice in 1894. He was City Solicitor, member of the Legislature and Clerk of the House. He married Ella Reid, daughter of William H. Reid of this city, for many years in the book binding firm of Smith and Reid. Mrs. Thompson, one of the oldest living graduates of Cony High School, died in 1959 at the age of 86 years. She willed the home to her niece, Mrs. Elizabeth Reid Freeman.

#### No. 7 Residence of Leon J. McCausland.

This old brick house was the home of S. Branch, a carpenter, in 1838. At that time the doorway faced Summer Street. In 1871 the name of Mrs. B. A. Howe appears as conducting a boarding house on the Elm Street side and Stephen Branch, a carpenter, occupied the Summer Street side. In 1884 Eugene S. Fogg, a lawyer, is shown living on the Summer Street side. He was born in 1846, read law with Daniel Robinson and was admitted in 1878. An 1892 advertisement shows his home at No. 6 Summer Street. He was married to Carrie S. Hodges in 1871. Mrs. Fogg, said to have been a graduate of Mount Holyoke, kept a private school for "Young Ladies and Little Gentlemen" in the 1880's and 90's. Miss Mabel Connor, who attended the school in the 80's, says that fellow pupils at the time were Hope Haynes, Woart Lancaster, May Johnson, Caroline and Martha North, Percy Colman, Erwin McDavid, Will Hamlen, Burt Hamlen, Harry Hamlen and Kitty Otis. Several of her pupils went on to various academies and colleges. It is said that she was an excellent teacher and interested her pupils in the cultivation of the mind. After the death of her husband she sold real estate and was an agent for reference works. In 1929 she died and left the property to the Baptist Church with a life estate to her daughter, Cassie. In 1950 Leon McCausland bought the place and remodeled it, removing an old wooden ell and shed which was on the Elm Street side. It was recorded that Caroline Fogg bought the house from Thomas Fuller in 1884. Thomas Fuller acquired the property

from Stephen Branch in 1874. Stephen Branch bought the property from Elihu Robinson, a carpenter and one of the founders of the Methodist Church in Augusta, May 8, 1833. He was a native of Massachusetts, joined the Methodists in Cumberland, Rhode Island and in 1800 removed to Wrentham, Massachusetts, where he was a Class Leader. He started the second class in Augusta in 1807, the members being besides himself and wife, Timothy Page and wife and Sally Howard. In 1818 he conducted a school in his home for those preparing for the ministry. According to the records of the Green Street Methodist Church of Augusta he resided at that time "in a large house in the rear of the (present) Universalist Church on Winthrop Street and owned the land between Winter and Summer Streets." Subsequently his school came to the attention of Luther Sampson, who was planning to open an academy at Kents Hill. He persuaded Mr. Robinson to move his school to Kents Hill in Readfield and on February 24, the school was opened. He was Principal for the first year and afterwards turned his attention to the construction of buildings to house the new school. After an absence of several years he returned to Augusta where in 1828 the Green Street Church was dedicated on November 27, when the dedicatory sermon was preached by the celebrated John Newland Maffit of Portsmouth. The first pastor was the Rev. Daniel B. Randall who was followed by many others. The present pastor is the Rev. Victor P. Musk. The original church building was enlarged in 1848 and has been improved from time to time. The original parsonage was built in 1847. Outgrown, it was replaced by another in the 1890's. Recently a new home for the pastor on outer Winthrop Street was built and it is said that the old parsonage will be used for church school activities. To return to the life of Elihu Robinson, he was the father of George Robinson, a graduate of Bowdoin in 1831, studied law with Ruel Williams and was afterwards editor of the "Age". He married Almira Emery, daughter of Joseph Emery, who lived on Flagg Street where his father had moved after selling the property on Summer Street. It is believed that this house is still standing. He died in 1840 and his widow married Judge Richard Rice. Elihu Robinson died in 1854 and it is said that he is buried in Forest Grove Cemetery in the Richard Rice lot.



## Summer Street - West Side

No. 20 Residence of Mrs. Mildred Smith.

This fine old colonial type house is shown on the 1838 map as the residence of George P. Morton, early Augusta banker and businessman. A firm by the name of Anthony and Morton is found in the 1849 Business Directory of Maine. He was in the Legislature in 1837 and was listed as one of the founders of the Augusta Savings Bank, in 1848. He married in 1821 Sarah Carter and had six children, two of them girls. He died in 1862 at the age of 64 and his widow in 1887 at the age of 87. His daughter, Miss Helen A., is shown living here according to the 1884 and 1892 directories. Miss C. F. Sinclair was the occupant in 1902 and 1906. In 1913 the place was bought by Job Cartledge, since deceased, and he and his family lived here until 1950. Job Cartledge was at one time foreman of the Glenwood Springs Bottling Plant, which was on lower State Street near the State Registry of Motor Vehicles. For many years the water used by the city came from the Kennebec River at a point just above the dam and many people objected to the taste and bought drinking water from various bottling companies who used springs in the area. James Devine, a druggist, was the pioneer in supplying Augusta with pure tap water. He laid an aqueduct from springs located south of the city and for some years supplied a few families. Owing to the lack of capital his project remained small. The Augusta Water Company was organized in 1870 and a dam was built below the springs, aqueducts laid and the supply of water was much increased. In 1885 a new company was formed to take water from the Kennebec River. A large reservoir was built on a hill west of the city, into which water was pumped from the river above the dam. For several years after the turn of the century typhoid fever was prevalent and in the winter of 1902 there were several hundred cases and some deaths. It was the general belief of those who gave the matter study that it was caused by the water supply which was badly polluted by the sewage of other cities and towns. A Water District was formed which resulted in a new source of supply from the waters of Carleton Pond in Manchester and a

line was laid from there to the reservoir in 1905-06. Since that time the water has been judged pure and the business of selling spring water has ended.

No. 18 Residence of Mrs. Fred Eaton.

This house is said to have been built by Lendall Titcomb as a home and occupied by him in the 1880's. He was born in Augusta in 1848, the son of Samuel Titcomb, Esq., educated at Harvard College and Law School. He married Lydia Stone, daughter of William Caldwell, one time State Treasurer. They had two sons, William and the late Samuel, and two daughters, Miriam and Lucy, all of Augusta. Mr. Titcomb was Mayor of Augusta in 1902 and carried on his father's law practice for many years. Subsequently Walter Davis of the firm of E. E. Davis Clothing Company lived here. He had two sons, Harlow and Myron. Harlow was a graduate of Bates College and the father of Bette Davis, famous actress and screen star. His brother Myron was a patent attorney. George Webber, then of the Webber Auto Electric Company, lived here after the First World War. He was the son of Frank Webber, old time grocer, and Alice Randall and his brothers were Ralph and Howard of Augusta. At the time of his death he was with Standard Brands Company in New York City. The home was sold to the late Fred Eaton of the State Planning Board in 1956.

No. 16 Residence, Vacant.

This old house with the adjoining lot was the residence of Watson F. Hallett from 1838 to 1879. He was a prominent businessman and his advertising appears in the Kennebec Journals of ancient lineage. He was a trader with his father, E. Hallett, in the 1840's. He was born in 1798. In 1867 he was President of the Freeman's National Bank, in 1871 President of the Kennebec Savings Bank. He died in 1884. John Webber of the firm of Webber and Gage, sash and blind manufacturers, appears as living here in the 1884 directory. His daughter, Miss Katherine, and Miss Caro Hamlin lived there after his death. After the Second World War the place was acquired by Dr. Monroe Beverly, an osteopath.

No. 12 Residence of Frank S. Carpenter.

This fine old brick and wood mansion is given on the 1838 map as the residence of William L. Wheeler, merchant who for many years was engaged in a large lumber business in Augusta under the



name of Wheeler and Perkins. He moved to Bangor in 1848 and died there in 1859. He married Malvina, daughter of Theophilus Hamlin, in 1827 and they had seven girls. In the 1867 directory the name of Edward Nason, merchant, appears. He was the son of Barthelomew Nason, early settler. Edward A. Nason commenced business in Augusta in 1830 in company with Elias Craig in the dry goods and grocery business. He was a member of the successive firms of Nason and Hamlen, E. A. Nason and Company, and Nason, Hamlen and Company. For many years he was a deacon in the Congregational Church. His eldest daughter, Miss Margaret Nason, made her home here for many years after her parents passed away. Frank S. Carpenter bought the place from Ann Ruttkay, one of the Nason heirs, in 1945. Her mother was Delia E. Collins, daughter of Elizabeth Huntoon Nason, sister of Edward Nason. Delia Collins married on November 14, 1858 Louis Ruttkay of New York, a Hungarian and nephew of Kossuth, the leader of the Hungarian Revolution of 1849 which won independence from Austria. Lewis Kossuth received a hero's greeting in the United States in 1851. Mr. Carpenter, State Treasurer, makes his home here with his sisters, Miss Laura and Miss Doris.

#### No. 10 Residence of Francis Finnegan, Esq.

This old home is shown on the 1838 map as the residence of E. Hallett. In the Kennebec Journal for January 14, 1840 there was an advertisement for the sale of molasses by the barrel by E. and W. F. Hallett, indicating that the Halletts were traders. Elisha Hallett was also a soldier in the War of 1812 and received a pension for his services. He died in 1848, aged 53. His wife, Tamson, died in 1884 at the age of 87 years. In 1852 his daughter Harriet married Seth C. Whitehouse and in the 1867 directory he is shown living here. He was born in Vassalboro in 1820 of a family of nine children. He was considered better adapted for a business career than farming and went into a Vassalboro store, thence to New York City where he worked in a cousin's store. Returning, he went to Vassalboro Academy for several terms. He went back to New York and clerked for four years in a dry goods store. In 1846 he and his brother Owen who had been in New York with him founded a dry goods store in Augusta under the name of S. C. and O. C. Whitehouse. They did a large business and in 1855 their brother Daniel went in with them. In October 1849 Seth took passage in the bark James A.

Thompson, 244 tons, Captain Macy for a voyage to California via Cape Horn. He arrived in San Francisco in March 1850. After four months in the gold fields he started for home via the Isthmus and arrived in Augusta in September. He was active in church and civic affairs and was Mayor in 1884. The Whitehouses had two children, Edward and Harriet; the former graduated from Harvard in 1874, was a member of the Kennebec Bar and afterwards removed to Washington, D. C. Miss Harriet is shown living here in 1906. Later the property was acquired by Judge Sanford Fogg, graduate of Bowdoin in 1889. He read law and was Judge of the Municipal Court in Bath and Deputy Attorney General of the State. He was Mayor of Augusta in 1921-22. He married Jessie K. Moody and they had two sons, Hervey and Sanford, who like his father was Mayor of Augusta, serving a term before and one after the Second World War. Mrs. Fogg sold the place to Francis Finnegan in 1956.

#### No. 8 Residence of Edgar S. Marden.

This old brick house is shown as the residence of Joseph Ladd in 1838. He was a druggist in Augusta, married Sarah Eveleth Potter in 1836 and they had seven children. He died in Florida in 1853. His widow is shown living there in 1871. Subsequently the property passed to D. C. Robinson as shown on the 1875 and 1879 maps. Daniel C. Robinson married Mary E., daughter of Thomas Lambard, the manufacturer, in 1874. In 1884 Joseph Robinson is shown living here. He was born in 1839, the son of George Robinson whose widow married Richard Rice in 1840. In 1871 he was storekeeper for the Portland and Kennebec R. R. He married Helen Stevens Cook of Rockland in 1871. In 1884 he is noted as President of the Bond Brook Ice Company. It is interesting to note at that time ice was the only dependable coolant known. Ice was taken from Bond Brook and from above the dam on the Kennebec River. Great ice houses stood on the banks of the Kennebec at Hallowell, Gardiner and Dresden. In 1892 it was estimated that the total capacity of some twenty ice houses on the Kennebec was 567,000 tons. The ice was exported to Boston, New York, and as far as Baltimore. In May the schooners began to come up the river in droves. Charles E. Allen of Dresden, according to the Maritime History of Maine by Rowe, reported that he had seen more than sixty, three and four-masted schooners lying at anchor between Cedar Grove and Richmond Village. The ice industry afforded much employment to farmers



and others in the vicinity. By 1915 it began to wane on account of artificial refrigeration and one by one the huge houses disappeared. In 1884 Joseph Robinson died and his widow continued to live in the house, but in 1906 she is shown living in the Lawrence House on Grove Street. The place remained unoccupied for many years. About the time of the First World War, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Robinson returned and renovated the house which was very much run down. Daniel Robinson had a cottage at Lake Cobboseecontee, situated some ten miles from Augusta. A summer colony started there before the days of the electric railroad and many Augusta families had summer homes there. They used horse and buggy transportation. Mr. Robinson was a pioneer in the social and sporting activities of the region. He was a leader in the yachting affairs and is said to have sponsored the lighthouse on the lake. The boats used in the nineties were rowboats, small sailboats and one or two small steamers, similar to the one restored by John Fowler used on the lake a few years ago. Then there were the naphtha launches powered by a heat engine using naphtha, which although slow in speed was comparatively silent and more reliable than the existing gasoline boats. Naphtha launches were owned by Henry Heath, Governor John F. Hill, William H. Reid, John Gould, Fred Kinsman of Augusta and Ben Tenney of Hallowell. A curious "bicycle boat", which consisted of a bicycle frame and pedals which drove a small paddle wheel mounted on a catamaran, was used by Max Wilder of this city. Mr. Wilder says at one time there was a gasoline powered catamaran on the lake. The various craft went about five or six miles an hour, very slow as things are now, but as one old timer put it, "fast enough in those days." Afterwards the Robinson house was occupied by Harry Pierce of the J. Frank Pierce Bookstore; Lewis A. Burleigh, Jr.; Alden Hichborn; and General Wallace Philoon, who graduated from Bowdoin and West Point. The present owner, Edgar S. Marden, pioneer automobile dealer, bought the house from General Philoon in 1949.

#### No. 6 Residence of Mrs. George A. Coombs.

This house was built on the front lawn of the Fogg house in 1912 which is described in the article on No. 7 Elm Street, and has always been occupied by the late Dr. George Coombs and Mrs. Coombs, the former Miss Georgia Brown, whom he married in 1911. Dr. Coombs was born in Auburn in 1874. He was educated in

Brunswick High School and graduated from Bowdoin Medical School in 1900. He was assistant surgeon at Togus National Home for Disabled Veterans, then entered private practice in Augusta for over fifty years.



## Summer Street - East Side

No. 21 Corner Bridge Street.

On the 1838 map a house is shown in this spot, but no name is given. The name of W. H. Chisam is given in the 1871 directory. W. H. Chisam was a men's clothing dealer before the Civil War and for several years afterwards. He advertised quite extensively in the Kennebec Journal. At one time he used to receive cut clothing from Boston and employed many hundreds of women in the area making up the garments. He lost several buildings in the Great Fire on Water Street which occurred September 17, 1865. The fire consumed practically every building between Market Square and Bridge Street, besides the railroad depot which was on Commercial Street and parts of Dickman Street. There had been a drouth extending from July 25th to October 15, in all 81 days, and the wooden sidewalks which extended the length of Water Street were as dry as tinder and made it easy for the fire to spread rapidly. The fire burned out every bank, the post office, two hotels, every dry goods and millinery store, every shoe store, every clothing store and every lawyer's office. In all 49 brick buildings and 32 wooden buildings were consumed. It is said that the fire was the work of an incendiary, George W. Jones of China. He had been in the city during the summer selling lobsters. Some were taken from his cart by soldiers and not receiving police protection he threatened vengeance against the city. He was in Portland the day after the fire and his cart was run into and the person alleged to have done the damage refused to pay and his house was set on fire that same night. A woman saw a man strike a match and apply it to some shavings and the fire was put out. The shavings were made with a knife having two gaps in the blade. Jones was arrested and found to have a knife with two gaps in the blade. He feigned insanity, but was found sane and sent to the State Prison. Immediately after the fire the work of removing the debris and piling up the bricks and so on was commenced. Some of the bricks were used in rebuilding. In four months one sixty-foot block was completed and furnished and by two years later the street was practically restored with new brick

buildings. Advertisements of the era show that the same businesses continued as before the fire. William Chisam died in 1905 and in the 1915 and 1924 directories the Doran family is found living here. The place was occupied by George Hill in 1935. For the past years the place has been divided into apartments.

No. 17 Apartments — Owner, Wilfred Patenude.

This place is shown to be the property of F. Hamlen in 1879 and 1902 according to the maps put out at the time. For many years it has been an apartment house and occupied by various tenants.

No. 15 Apartments — Owner, Joseph Morin.

This house is said to have been built by the Charles Greenlief family in the late seventies or the early eighties and the family is listed as residents in the 1884 and the 1892 directories. Subsequently it was sold to the Coles and for many years rented to Mr. and Mrs. Otis Douglas who lived there with their three sons, Leon, Raymond and Stanley, for many years before and after the First World War. It was here that the famous Douglas Orchestra started, in which Leon Douglas played the piano and his brother, the late Stanley Douglas, played the drums. It is said that the orchestra lasted for over forty years. Subsequently the house was made into apartments.

No. 13 Apartment House — Wilfred Gagne, Owner.

This house appears on the 1838 map, but no owner is indicated. It was conveyed to the Greenwards by the Leonard heirs in 1871, and subsequently is shown as the property of Charles Greenward, who was a member of the firm of Williamson and Greenward, stove, furnace and tinware, on Water Street at the time. It appears that Frank W. Kinsman bought the house in 1882. Afterwards Charles Kinsman, Sr. of the same family and connected with the Capitol Drug Company lived in the house before the First World War. He married Hortense Powers of Houlton and they had a son, Charles, Jr., and a daughter Frances, now Mrs. Charles McAllister. Subsequently he moved to No. 86 Winthrop Street and Theodore S. Whitehouse of the Augusta Engraving Company owned the place until the Second World War. After his removal the house was divided into five apartments. It is interesting to note that the mansard roof does not appear on the 1879 pictorial map. The side porches were added when the building was made into apartments.



## No. 11 St. Mark's Episcopal Church Rectory.

This historic old house is believed to have been built by Judge Henry Fuller at the time of his purchase of the territory covered by the land west of State Street and south of Bridge Street, in 1818 to 1820. Judge Fuller sold the house to Judge Nathan Weston and moved to No. 122 Winthrop Street, it is believed. His life and accomplishments are mentioned in the writer's notes on Winthrop Street. Judge Weston was born in Augusta (then Hallowell) in 1783. He went to Hallowell Academy and graduated from Dartmouth College in 1803, read law in Boston and was admitted in 1806. He practiced in New Gloucester for three years and then came to Augusta. In 1834 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He married in 1809 Paulina B. Cony, daughter of Daniel Cony. They had six children. His daughter, Catherine Martin, married Frederic Fuller, son of Judge Henry Fuller, in 1830. He was a lawyer, practicing in Augusta. Their son, Melville Weston Fuller, who was to become Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was born in 1833. After two years of married life his parents separated and for several years he lived in his grandfather's house. The story of the Chief Justice is fully told in a book entitled "Melville Weston Fuller" by Willard L. King, New York, 1950 and many interesting sidelights of early Augusta are related. He was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1853, prepared for the bar at Harvard and read law in the office with one of his uncles. He was admitted to the bar in 1855. In that same year he assumed the editorship of the "Age", the principal Democratic newspaper in Maine at that time. In 1856 he was elected President of the Common Council and City Solicitor of Augusta. However, in 1856 he moved to Chicago, having caught, it would seem, the Western fever, so prevalent at the time. He was engaged in private practice for a number of years and was appointed Chief Justice in 1888 by President Cleveland. He remained on the bench until his death in 1910. It is said that on summer vacations he would often visit Augusta and was fond of walking on Winthrop Street where he would greet old friends. The old mansion was bought by St. Mark's Church for use as a Rectory. In 1885 it was moved from Pleasant Street to make room for the present St. Mark's Church. The occupants of the Rectory, it is said, have been Rev. Samuel Upjohn; Rev. Walker Gwyn; Rev. Albert Snyder; Rev. G. W. Degen; Rev. Brian C. Roberts; Rev. V. O. Anderson; Rev. E. H. Knapp; Dr. S. B. Purves; Rev. Herbert Pressey;

Rev. Putnam; Rev. Charles Clough; Rev. Thomas Regan; Rev. Edwin Grilley and the present rector, Rev. Herbert S. Craig.

#### No. 9 St. Mark's Parish House.

This modernistic building was started in the spring of 1959 and opened in February 1960 replacing an outmoded structure erected in 1908 on the same site.

#### No. 7 Residence of Mrs. Hazel McCurdy.

This old home appears on the 1850 map, but no name is given. In 1867 it was listed as the residence of the Rev. Charles F. Penney, pastor of the Free Baptist Church situated at No. 43 State Street, now an apartment house. This church had an interesting history. In 1852 the Rev. Oren B. Cheney was a representative to the Legislature. An ardent Freewill Baptist he noted the lack of such a denomination in Augusta and in 1852 he began his labors to erect a house of worship. So successful was he, that building was commenced in the spring of 1853 and by November the church was dedicated. He remained pastor until July, 1856, when it is said he left to go to the Seminary in Lewiston, which ultimately became Bates College. It is related that in September of 1855 he had a dream which bade him go and found a Baptist College. Just where he lived at that time is not exactly known, but while he was in the Legislature he boarded with Uriah Pettingill, a shopkeeper on Water Street. In 1862 the Rev. Charles Penney, a graduate of Bowdoin College, accepted the pastorate and served in all over a period of 27 years in Augusta. After the turn of the century it was decided to merge the Freewill and First Baptist and in 1907 the Penney Memorial Church on Grove Street was dedicated in honor of the Rev. Charles F. Penney. It is said that the present edifice was constructed of Hallowell granite and that much of the stone was cut by Samuel White, a Scotchman who lived on outer Western Avenue. After the death of her husband Mrs. Penney continued to live there. Mr. and Mrs. Penney had a son, Charles T., of this city who was for many years connected with the Capitol Drug Company and a daughter, Mrs. Fred Kinsman, mother of Charles Kinsman, Sr. About 1925 the house was sold to Virgil Trouant of Trouant and Bates, an Augusta firm who sold wallpaper and also conducted an undertaking establishment. Mrs. Hazel McCurdy bought the home in 1955.



No. 5 Residence of Morris Leighton.

This place is shown on the 1850 map with no name. It was for many years the home of George Hawes who owned a shoe store on Water Street as early as 1867. In 1906 the late Dr. Richard Stubbs lived here and it is said used the stable, since torn down, for his horse. About 1910 James W. Beck bought the place and renovated it, putting in the dormer windows. Mrs. Daniel Robinson bought the home afterwards. For many years it was the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Barnekov. Mr. Barnekov was a securities salesman. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Barnekov, the former Addie Hanks of this city, lived here for many years. In 1958 after her death the place was sold to Morris Leighton.

## Pleasant Street - West Side

No. 24 Titcomb Apartment, Corner Pleasant and Bridge Streets.

This old mansion was the home of Artemas Kimball in 1838. He was a trader and was town selectman in 1840. This house is shown on the Searle map which is said to have been drawn by Cyrus Searle in 1830. In 1845 Samuel Titcomb, a lawyer who was born in Belgrade in 1820, married Julia A., daughter of Artemas Kimball. He was educated at Titcomb Belgrade Academy which was founded by his father. He then attended Waterville College. He read law with Richard Vose and also graduated from Harvard Law School in 1843. He was Mayor in 1869. At the time of his death in 1892 he was President of the Augusta National Bank. His son Lendall, born in 1848, carried on his father's law practice, which in turn was carried on by his son, the late Samuel Titcomb. After the death of Judge Titcomb, for many years the house was a rooming place. A few years ago it was modernized and made into apartments.

No. 22½ Residence of Forrest Pelletier.

This small house, built some time ago as a store, is now the residence of Forrest Pelletier.

No. 22 Apartments — Leonece Pepin, Owner.

This old house is noted as the Nehemiah Flagg residence in 1838. Nehemiah Flagg was born in 1801. He came to Augusta in 1817 as a clerk for Theophilus Ladd. Afterwards for many years he was engaged in trade and running a line of packets between Augusta and Boston. He went to California in February 1852. After a residence of 13 years he returned East and settled in Boston. On the 1875 map the house is shown as the home of Daniel Whitehouse, who was a member of Whitehouse and Company, dry goods. It was occupied by him for many years. Finally it was sold and made into apartments.

No. 20 Residence of Mrs. Emma Finley and Miss Cristobel Laurie.

This old home is shown as the residence of Silas Leonard in 1838. In the Kennebec Journal for January 2, 1840 there is a notice of



Silas Leonard, Esq. being married to Miss Emeline Rogers, daughter of the late Leon Rogers. He was Cashier of the Granite Bank in 1836 and subsequently engaged in business affairs. He is shown living here in the 1867 directory. In the 1871 directory the name of Miss Kate Leonard appears as the occupant. Frederick Hamlen of Fowler and Hamlen, dry goods on Water Street, is listed as the occupant in 1879 and 1892. He was the son of Lewis Hamlen and was born in 1835. In 1864 he married Olivia Wheeler, daughter of William Wheeler who lived at No. 12 Summer Street. The Hamlens had three children: Melville, Frederic and William. Mrs. Frederic Hamlen is shown living here in 1915. In the 1924 directory the name of Mrs. Caroline Weeks is shown as the occupant. She lived here until 1952 when the Finley family bought the place.

#### No. 16 Plummer Funeral Home.

This house appears as the residence of S. F. Robinson, a wholesale grocer on Water Street on the 1876 map. In 1884 it is shown as the home of E. E. Davis of the E. E. Davis Clothing Company on Water Street. He died in 1905 and subsequently the place was the residence of Professor Edward Wass, teacher of music and organist and choirmaster of St. Mark's Church. He left Augusta to become Professor of Music at Bowdoin College. His son Ethelbert was a member of the Lafayette Esquadriile in the First World War. Afterwards the place was owned by Joseph Roderick who sold it to Henry Plummer, well known undertaker for several generations. Since his death a few years ago the establishment has been carried on by his sons, Norton and John Plummer.

#### St. Mark's Episcopal Church — Reverend Herbert Craig.

This beautiful granite edifice was built in 1886 and dedicated February 2, 1887. It replaced an old wooden structure which stood where the First National Stores are on State Street. The present St. Mark's is built of ashlar granite from Maine laid in irregular courses. The pillars supporting the clerestory are polished red granite from Mount Desert with capitals carved from Nova Scotia sandstone. The doors are of hard pine; the pews, woodwork and massive doors are of quartered oak. In the tower are a set of chimes presented by Ellen W. Kling in 1925. It is said that the Rev. Walker Gwynne was the first pastor.

From the church southerly there is a lawn to St. Mark's Home for Elderly Women, which has a side entrance on Pleasant Street. The home was given by Allen Lambard, a prominent layman of St. Mark's in the 1870's. Many elderly women of well known Augusta families have found a comfortable haven in their old age. There is a small chapel in the Home. For many years Miss Elizabeth Smiley, well known for her piety, was the matron. In later years the matron has been Mrs. Mary Farrow.



## Pleasant Street - East Side

No. 23 General Ice Cream Corporation.

This building contains an office and garage. It has not been used for several years.

No. 19 Residence of L. G. Pepin.

This house was built about 1908 by the late Frank Hewins of the firm of Knowlton and Hewins, undertakers. It was subsequently sold to Judge Emery Beane. Judge Beane is the third generation of lawyers; his father was Judge Fred Beane of Hallowell and his grandfather was Judge Emery O. Beane of Readfield. Judge and Mrs. Beane have a son, Emery, who is also a member of the Kennebec Bar, and a daughter, Eleanor, who is Children's Librarian at the Lithgow Public Library. The place was later sold to Edgar Dow. The present owner bought in 1945.

No. 90 Oak Street, Corner Pleasant Street —  
Congregational Parsonage.

This old brick house is noted on the 1838 map as the residence of E. Dole, a merchant on Water Street. It was occupied by Dr. Bell in 1879. The Congregational Church has used it as a parsonage since the 1890's; the first minister to occupy it was the Rev. J. S. Williamson, the last the Rev. Harvey Ammerman.

Oak Street ends. . . .

Parking Lot of the First National Stores, on State Street.

No. 7 Residence of Mrs. E. S. Hodges.

On the 1838 map there is shown a house on this site as belonging to J. Wyman. In 1879 there is shown a house occupied by J. Russell, a carpenter. Subsequently it was sold to W. H. Moody, owner of a livery stable, which stood on the western end of the lot. For the past twenty-five years it has belonged to the Hodges family.

## State Street - West Side

Smith Grammar School, Corner State and Bridge Streets.

This brick schoolhouse was built in 1870 as a High School. In 1881 the present Cony High School building, greatly altered and enlarged after the First World War, was built and this building was then used for a grammar school. In 1891 it was named William R. Smith Grammar School in honor of William R. Smith (see notes on Elm Street), who had done much for the Augusta School System. On the 1838 map there is shown a high school on this site. This was a private institution built of brick with four Doric columns, probably similar in style to the old Hallowell Academy which has been recently remodeled for a dwelling. The school did not pay and the building was taken over by the town and used as a high school until the present one was erected. Before the high school of 1838 there is said to have been a wooden schoolhouse on the spot, which burned in 1803. The memorial on the State Street side of the school is in honor of Stephen Tracy Webster who was killed in World War One. He was a pilot in the Air Force and was killed in flying in France. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Webster and in his boyhood lived at No. 65 State Street. Tracy, as he was familiarly known, attended Smith Grammar, graduated from Cony High School in 1914. While in Cony he was known as a brilliant debater. Afterwards he attended the University of Maine, was granted a Service degree as of the Class of 1918.

No. 62 Residence of Thomas Buckley.

This old mansion was built by Lot Hamlen in 1803 and was the first house to be built on the hill between Bridge and Winthrop Streets. Lot Hamlen came to Hallowell in 1795 and was a clerk in Captain Weston's store that year. He was afterwards a painter and glazier and for many years was a surveyor of lumber. He had four children and died in 1869. On the map of 1838 the house is shown as the home of Greenwood C. Child, a wealthy merchant who was born in 1745. He married Lucy H. Palmer in 1815 and they had eight children. He died in 1855. Afterwards the place was pur-



chased by Dr. Joseph Ellis, who was City Physician from 1850 to 1856. It is said that he built the main house and that the original house is now the ell. It has been said that the "ell" or back part of old New England houses was often built first and as the owner prospered the main house was erected. In the 1867 directory the name of Artemas Libby appears as the resident. He was born in Waldo County in 1823. He read law with Samuel Warren, a nephew of General Warren of Bunker Hill fame, and was admitted in 1844. He was in the Legislature and was member of the Governor's Council in 1856. He practiced law in Augusta for many years and in 1875 was appointed a judge of the Supreme Judicial Court. About 1897 Thomas A. Buckley, Sr., an Augusta businessman, bought the old home and it has been in the family ever since. In the 90's Mr. Buckley was in the dry goods business with Harry C. Goodrich, later in the real estate business. He was councilman from Ward Three from 1912 to 1914. He married Helen Sumner of this city and they had two sons, Sumner of York, Pennsylvania, Thomas A. Jr., of this city and three daughters including Mrs. Cecila Hickey of Augusta. On March 16, 1808 the jail which was on the site of the present Y. M. C. A. Building burned and the prisoners under guard were lodged in this house. It was rumored at the time that white men disguised as Indians had threatened to burn the court house and jail and destroy the county records. This uprising was the result of hard times on account of the Embargo of 1807 which prohibited trade with European nations. Actually, according to North, it was the work of one Captain Jones, an inmate of the jail.

#### No. 64 Residence of John Newbert.

This old house of peculiar design was built by Dr. Hiram Hill, who was born in Turner, Maine in 1810. At the age of 16, he went to live with Dr. Dexter Baldwin of Mount Vernon and there the desire to become a physician seized him. He attended the village school and in his leisure hours devoted himself to the study of natural philosophy as the sciences were then called, chemistry and the classics. He read medicine with Dr. Franklin Gage of Augusta, who was a graduate of Bowdoin College and who removed to Bangor in 1834. Afterwards he studied with Doctors Amos Nourse and John Hubbard of Hallowell. He attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania and graduated from Bowdoin in 1836. He opened an office in Augusta and practiced here for over fifty years. He was

interested in chemistry and his observations on wasps making their nests of pulp from wood fiber led to the process of making paper from wood pulp. In collaboration with Judge Rice he built the famous "horseless carriage" in Hallowell in 1858, an episode which is treated in the paragraph on the American Legion Home, No. 1 Chandler Street. Dr. Hill was considered a leading physician of the State in his day and it is said that he was very blunt in his manner, which doubtless impressed some of his patients, some of whom are alive to this day. He died in 1889 and left his home to the Augusta General Hospital. It was subsequently purchased by the Rev. Elmer Newbert and has been in the Newbert family for many years. He was born in Waldoborough in 1861, educated at Bowdoin and Harvard and prepared for the ministry at Bangor Theological Seminary. At one time he was Pastor of the All Souls Unitarian Church in Augusta. In 1906 he retired from the ministry and went into the real estate business. He was City Clerk of Augusta and Democratic Mayor in the years 1913-15. He was also a member of the Legislature and State Treasurer. Mr. and Mrs. Newbert had two sons, Brooks and John, and two daughters, Mrs. John Wadleigh and Mrs. Roy Flynt.

No. 70 State Street, Corner Oak Street — All Souls Unitarian Church.  
Rev. Joseph Craig, Pastor.

This church edifice was dedicated on December 18, 1879. It replaced an old building which was erected in 1833. It was said that the building was very old at the time and on one June summer afternoon a large congregation of people were gathered to witness a wedding there. The bride and groom were at the chancel and just at the moment the minister was pronouncing them man and wife, the floor of the auditorium collapsed, so as to cause a most unseemly interruption. Happily there was no cellar and so, although pandemonium reigned, it is not recorded that any one was seriously hurt. The history of Unitarianism begins in Augusta with the formation of Christ Church (Unitarian) in April 1825. In September Daniel Cony and 52 others petitioned the legislature to divide the South Parish and in 1826 an act was passed forming the East Parish. In 1827 Bethlehem Church was built at Cony and Stone Streets. Owing to many of the parishioners being located on the west side of the river a new building was erected in 1833 where the present church is. Many pastors filled the pulpit during the life of the parish, but the most famous one was the Reverend Sylvester Judd,



pastor from 1840 to 1853, whose life and writings had a profound influence on the cause of liberal religion. He was the son of Sylvester Judd of Northampton, Massachusetts, and was born in 1813. He graduated from Yale in 1836 and was fitted for the ministry at Harvard Divinity School. North says "he was young and ardent and infused new life into the parish . . . and that he was beloved for his artless simplicity and transparency and singleness of his heart and purpose." His death occurred in 1853. During his life he published three volumes, entitled "Margaret", "Philo" and "Richard Edney", and his friends published after his death "The Life and Character of Sylvester Judd" by Arethusa Hall. While in Augusta he lived on the east side of the river in an old time house, now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Ingraham. As befitted the pastors of the parish in their role of liberal religion, some were candid in their views and philosophy. It is said, according to an old parishioner, that one minister gave as the reason for his demission that he wished to go to some place where his words had not been heard.

Oak Street crosses. . . .

No. 72 State Street — Filling Station.

This gasoline filling station erected in the 1940's stands on the site of an early Augusta home. On the 1838 map it was given as the Dr. Myrick residence and for many years was the home of the Myrick family. It seems that Lot Myrick formed a partnership with Jacob Stanwood and in an advertisement for this firm in 1840, 175 barrels of Boston N. E. rum are offered for sale at their place of business at No. 5 Arch Row, which was on Water Street. It was stated by S. E. Goodrich in his "Pictorial Geography of the World", published in 1840, that the great curse of New England was strong drink, particularly rum. At that time a growing interest in temperance was arising and in Augusta a state-wide meeting was held in the Baptist Meeting house February 3-4, 1840. Some of the delegates from Augusta were the Rev. Benjamin Tappan, Luther Severance, W. A. Brooks, Thos. W. Smith, Benj. Parker, W. K. Weston, Elias Craig, Jr., D. Bailey, Stephen Winslow, M. Nason, Rev. J. H. Ingraham, Artemas Kimball, H. W. Fuller, Jr. and others. The movement culminated in the passage of a state-wide prohibition law in 1846.

No. 76 First National Supermarket.

This market was built in 1941 and was the second supermarket built in Augusta, the first being built by the A. and P. Stores on

Grove Street in 1939, which was torn down on account of the right of way given to Memorial Bridge. This market was built on the site of a fine old showplace built in 1890 by Dr. George W. Martin. It contained 16 rooms, eight fireplaces and the interior was of quartered oak and the house boasted a carriage porch. Dr. Martin was born in 1834 in Pittsfield and was educated at Westbrook Seminary and graduated from the New York University Medical School in 1858. He served in the Civil War as a surgeon. Robert Martin, his son, was born in Boston in 1864, read medicine with his father and graduated from New York Medical in 1887, being second in a class of 150. He was the first to use the Koch lung treatment in Maine. He married Carrie Burleigh, daughter of Governor Burleigh, in 1887. Their son is Burleigh Martin, Esq. of this city. Dr. George Martin married for the second time Mrs. Persis Paine, widow of the Rev. Paine. She was the daughter of Governor Joseph Bodwell who organized the Hallowell Granite Works in 1866. The quarries of this large undertaking are still to be seen on the road to Manchester two and a half miles from Hallowell. They are now half filled with water, but the giant derricks used for hoisting the stone are still standing. The granite from this quarry was used in the construction of the State Capitol at Albany, New York; the Maine monument at Gettysburg; Equitable Life Insurance Company in New York; in local churches and monuments. The business flourished for many years, but by 1915 when steel and concrete began to be used, the business began to go. Charles Paine, son of Mrs. Martin, was the last President of the Company, it is said. His mother left him the old residence and he sold the property in 1938 and in 1940 it was torn down. On this same site before the Martin place stood the first Episcopal Church in Augusta which was consecrated by Bishop Griswold, then Senior Bishop of the United States, in 1842. The first minister was the Reverend Frederick Freeman. In 1886 the beautiful granite St. Mark's Church was occupied and it is interesting to note that the main body of the old wooden church after being used as a paint shop for years on the upper part of Green Street, was moved from there and is now the residence of William Garside at No. 8 Johnson Street.

No. 78 Apartment House — Next to Lithgow Library.

This old house is shown as the Nickerson house in 1838. In 1839 Ephraim Nickerson conveyed the place to Bethia Nickerson of



Strong. In 1850 the place is marked "Darius Alden". Bethia Nickerson conveyed to Bethia Alden, wife of Darius Alden, in 1853. She sold the place to Lydia Scruton in 1864 and Mrs. Scruton willed the place to her daughter, Carrie Morton, the wife of Charles P. Morton, in 1911. Afterwards the place was sold to Mrs. Persis Martin in 1914. On the 1875 map it is shown to be the residence of Dr. John O. Webster who had an office at the Cushnoc House, next door. He read medicine with Dr. George E. Brickett and graduated from Harvard Medical School. He practiced in Lynn, Massachusetts, then Augusta and removed to California in 1892. It would appear that in the 1870's and 80's most of the Augusta physicians located on State Street or Winthrop Street. At that time could be found Doctors Hill, Webster, Crooker and Briggs in that vicinity. Dr. William L. Thompson was located at the corner of State and Green Streets where the Oblate Fathers' Retreat now is. Dr. Scott Hill was in the office building next to the Kennebec Savings Bank. The old time physician often "read" medicine with a practicing physician, which consisted of accompanying him on his visits, instruction in compounding drugs and finally a course of several terms in a medical school under the sponsorship of his mentor. The catalog for Bowdoin College Medical School for 1856 states that all candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine must have devoted three years to their medical studies under the direction of a regular practitioner of medicine and must have attended two full courses of medical lectures in that or some other institution and the last course in Bowdoin. If they have not received a "Collegial Education", they must satisfy the Faculty of their proficiency in the Latin Language and Natural Philosophy. Some early physicians and surgeons deferred taking a degree until they began to practice in larger towns and cities. As soon as they began to acquire a good reputation they started to charge for their services and it was not uncommon to collect in advance. One old time doctor, it is related, upon arriving in the presence of his patient took out a little black book and after pocketing the half-dollar fee customary in such cases would write the patient's name down in the book and then suddenly demand, "Stick out your tongue." Another man called on to treat a family of eight would ask two dollars in advance for his services; that was a bargain and it would seem that "it was cheaper by the dozen." Seriously, however, the old time family physician was hard working, his time never his own and because of his literary attainments was regarded

as a pillar of learning. His horse and buggy were a familiar sight on the streets and roads of the day. As soon as the automobile began to be practical, the doctors were quick to avail themselves of their advantages. One local old timer after experimenting with a horseless carriage endowed it with the intelligence of the horse and after getting into his stable, shouted "Whoa", but the contraption kept right on and did not stop until stalled by the barn wall. After that it is said that the worthy doctor had his gardener instructed in the mysteries of auto-locomotion and all went well.

Lithgow Library — Corner State and Winthrop Streets.

The history of this building and that of the old Tavern which stood on its site is related in the "Historical Notes on Winthrop Street."

State Street crosses. . . .

No. 96 to No. 98 State Street — Stores and Apartments.

This business block of three stories was built by Isaac Bennett in 1889. He had a restaurant in this block as well as one on Water Street in 1892. Various types of business have occupied the stores. At one time there was a grocery store, a drug store which burned out, offices, barber shop, and variety stores. In the early part of this century a variety store was kept by "Bennie" Piper, a hunchback who came from an old Augusta family. His specialty was penny candy. In 1906 the drug store was run by Walter D. Stebbins and Company. At one time Frank J. Ham, who later became Warden of the State Prison and Collector of Internal Revenue, had a grocery store there. A number of apartments are in the second and third stories. The building has been owned by the Fuller-Holway Company for some time. In 1838 a building is shown on this spot, occupied by S. Packard and Company. Advertisements of the era reveal them to be furniture dealers. A building on this spot, marked A. and W. Sprague Company who controlled the Edwards Mills at that time, is shown on the 1879 map.

Apartment House — Corner State and Court Streets.

This house is said to have been the Vose house which stood on the site of the Percy Hill Mansion at No. 125 State Street. Prior to the placement of this building on this site there was an old grocery store numbered 106 State and kept by C. R. Dunham. The



building was originally the second courthouse which was erected in 1801 on the site of the present jail. It served as a courthouse until the erection of the present one in 1829. It was a Baptist Chapel and then used as an amusement hall. When the new jail was erected it was moved to the south side of the lot and finally found its place across the street. The early part of this century it caught fire and was badly gutted, so was torn down.

Court Street crosses. . . .

No. 144 Lawyers' Offices.

This was once the home of Dr. J. F. Hill, who later became Governor of Maine. This house as well as No. 116 and No. 118 were built by P. O. Vickery after the Mansion House, an old hotel, was burned. In 1935, No. 114 was the home of Elizabeth Ballantyne and in 1952 the store and home of the late Edward Page, interior decorator.

No. 116 State — Barber Shop.

This former dwelling house, similar in size and design to the others, was the home of Dr. Monroe Beverly, osteopathic physician, in 1952.

No. 118 State — Maine Heart Fund and Other Offices.

This at one time was the residence of Benjamin Cote. Ben Cote, as he was usually called, was a business man who formerly lived in the northern part of Augusta and who, it is said, invented Cote's Magic Water, a cleaning compound, which was locally famous for years. He was also representative to the Legislature.

The Mansion House, which occupied the better part of these three lots, was built in 1803 by Timothy Page for a hotel to accommodate people in attendance on the courts. The map of 1838 shows the hotel as Barker's Mansion House and back of the hotel, which fronted State Street, are large stables and barns. In the City Directory for 1867 there is an advertisement of the hostelry with an illustration of it. It showed a three and one-half story building with a hip roof and portico running lengthwise of State Street. It further stated "Free carriages to and from the cars and boats and that transient board was two dollars a day." The hotel burned in 1877 and P. O. Vickery of Vickery and Hill acquired the site and in a few years built the houses just mentioned. In 1867 besides the Mansion House and Augusta House, there were the Central House on the

corner of Western Avenue and State; the Eastern Exchange on Cony Street at the east end of the Kennebec Bridge, and the Farmer's Hotel on the northern end of Water Street. During the legislative session there was a shortage of rooms and many legislators were put up in private homes. It was remarked that the first week's board was very good at these homes, but the succeeding weeks left much to be desired. Due to difficulties in transportation these days, legislators stayed in Augusta practically the whole session. At that time there was transportation by railroad to central points, but the stages still did a good business to the out-of-way places. Mail coaching was in its palmiest days just before 1840 and until the railroad got to Bangor the stage was of more importance than the railroad from Portland. Leaving Augusta or Bangor each day at seven A.M. the destination was reached in the early evening. A change of horses was made at Vassalboro after a short, sharp drive from Augusta, then again at China, then at Unity and about every few miles until Bangor was reached. The same horses were changed and driven back by the same driver the next day on his return trip; seventeen horses were kept at Vassalboro and this was the average number for each station. Shaw and Billings were the proprietors of this run and they used rich equipment, and two or three spans of well matched horses to each coach. The drivers were men of note these days and he who could handle six horses and safely make the scheduled time was held in greater esteem than the proprietors. It was a great sight to see the heavily laden Concord coaches rocking their way through hill and dale to the crack of the whip. In the 1840's there was much competition between rival Boston boat lines. In the spring the fare, which ordinarily was a dollar, dropped to twenty-five cents to Boston from river points. At one time there were locks in the Kennebec Dam and several small steamers ran to Waterville and they often raced in their severe competition. This practice culminated in May, 1848 when the steamer "Halifax" burst her boiler while going through the locks and killed six people. With the perfection of railroad service the river boats began to fall off. By the 1890's the river traffic, it is said, consisted chiefly of lumber and ice schooners and coal barges. Limited passenger service to the mouth of the Kennebec and to Boston disappeared in the 1930's. An occasional oil tanker finds its way to Hallowell and soon after the Second World War a Navy LST was docked in Gardiner. Quite recently grain barges have been docked at Farmingdale which



have been towed from the Great Lakes. In recent years there has been a revival of yachting and the river has been the scene of out-board motor racing.

No. 122 State Street, Corner Weston Street — Residence.

This old time mansion, recently purchased by Gordon Drew, was the home of the late Marie Williams, widow of Joseph Williams of the firm of Stewart and Williams, who died during the Second World War. On the 1838 map it is noticed as the home of Dr. Southwick. Dr. Edward Southwick came to Vassalboro from Danvers, Massachusetts and established a tannery there in 1820 and bought the water privileges in that town. At the height of his prosperity, John D. Lang, who came from Providence, Rhode Island, bought the tannery and established a woolen mill. In the 1830's Edward Southwick had a store in Augusta where he sold leather. In the directory of 1867 the name of Eliza Fowler, who was the widow of Captain Miles Fowler, who died in 1852, appears as the resident. Subsequently the name of Mrs. Maria Fowler Fuller appears in the 1884 directory as living with Mrs. Fowler. Mrs. Fuller was the widow of Henry W. Fuller, a druggist whose father, Eben Fuller, founded a business which was carried on as the Fuller Drug Store until the present century. Henry Fuller was in business for over fifty years. He was born in 1827 and died in 1875. As a boy he lived in the Eben Fuller homestead on Crosby Street, which is the Girls' Community Club and is found on the 1838 map. In the 1867 directory the names of E. Fuller and Son; Hight and Deering; J. S. Johnson; Frank W. Kinsman; Charles K. Partridge; Titcomb and Dorr on Water Street and William C. Simmons at Court and State Streets, are found. In 1884 the names of George W. Allen and Company as carrying on Kinsman's Drug Store at the corner of Bridge and Water Street, an old stand which continued under the management of B. Earle Bither and finally after the First World War known as Carroll's; Bowditch and Webster; Devine and Coughlin; Fuller Drug Store; Gilman and Company; Partridge Bros. on Water Street and C. H. Guppy on State Street, appear. To return to No. 122 State Street, Mrs. Fuller lived here after the death of Mrs. Fowler. She was well known as a member of the old First Baptist Church. She willed the homestead to the Augusta General Hospital. The present owner bought the place from the Williams estate in 1958.

No. 124 Residence of Dr. Napoleon Gingras.

This charming old home, known for many years as the Lithgow mansion, was purchased from the Lithgow heirs in 1926 by Mrs. Vallie B. Williamson, widow of Joseph Williamson of the law firm of Williamson and Burleigh. Mrs. Williamson was the daughter of Governor E. C. Burleigh and her husband was a grandnephew of William D. Williamson, Governor of Maine in 1821 and author of a "History of Maine". He was a distinguished lawyer and resigned the office of governor to accept election to Congress.

Dr. Gingras acquired the home in 1946. It is shown as the residence of James Child in 1838 and is pictured on the Searle sketch of Augusta made in 1823. James Child was born in Groton, Massachusetts in 1792 and made a fortune in the tanning business which he set up on the north side of lower Winthrop Hill. His activities are noticed in the historical notes on Winthrop Street. He had seven children, one of whom, Elisha, carried on the tannery and married Marcia H. Palmer in 1822. They had several children, among them Paulina Palmer, born in 1830, who married Llewellyn W. Lithgow, a retired business man from Pittston. He was a nephew of the first sheriff of Kennebec County, Arthur Lithgow. He died in 1881 and left \$20,000 for the purpose of building a public library and made the city residuary trustee of about \$15,000 to establish a building fund. The Library was named for him and with the help of other contributions, including one from Andrew Carnegie, was made possible. Mrs. Lithgow survived her husband for many years.

No. 128 State Street — Law Offices and Apartments.

This old residence is noticed on the 1838 map as the home of B. Davis who came to Augusta in 1814 and was a clerk in the store of John S. Kimball. He became a trader and subsequently a fire insurance agent acting for many New England companies. He was President of the Freeman's Bank for 25 years. He married Caroline North, daughter of John North. He had two sons, one of whom, Benjamin Gardiner Davis, was in business with him and lived in the paternal home. Benjamin Davis died at the age of 85 in 1875. His son died in 1879, aged 54. In the 1884 directory Mrs. A. Maria Davis, his widow, is shown living here and also as a partner of Davis, Farr and Company, Insurance. In the 1892 directory the name of James W. Welch, superintendent of a paint factory in New York, appears. He was a Colonel of the 19th Maine Regiment and was wounded at



Gettysburg. He also captured a Southern battle flag at that engagement. His daughter Hattie married Rev. Albert C. White, who was pastor of the Winthrop Street Universalist Church in 1882. Subsequently the names of Miss Alice Welch, artist, and Miss Elizabeth Welch, stenographer, appear. In 1892 Colonel Welch built one of the first cottages at Lake Cobboseecontee at what is known as Welch's Point. His grandson, Colonel Walter White, graduate of West Point and recently retired from the United States Air Force and now living in East Pittston, says that the cottage has been occupied by members of the Welch family ever since. In 1909 Frank H. Burgess, well known photographer at the time with a studio on Water Street, was residing there. His son, Ralph Norman Burgess, was a graduate of Cony High School and has been living in Tucson, Arizona for many years. After the First World War, William Tudor Gardiner, law partner of Andrews, Nelson and Gardiner, made his home there. He was born in Newton, Massachusetts in 1892, the son of Robert Gardiner of the famous Gardiner family of Gardiner, Maine. He was educated at Groton, Harvard and Harvard Law School. It is said that he was prominent in football while at Harvard. He enlisted in the Pioneer Infantry in World War One. He was Governor of Maine from 1929 to 1931. He volunteered his services in World War Two and was assigned to Intelligence and was in several adventurous exploits in Italy during the War. He returned to engage in private law practice in Boston. He was killed in a private plane accident a few years ago. Governor Gardiner left the State Street home to live in the Blaine House and William Treby Johnson, retired banker, bought the mansion. He was the son of Treby Johnson, who was the President of the First National Bank. He was born in Augusta in 1884 and was educated at Cony High School and was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1906. He followed the traditional career of his father and grandfather and was cashier of the Bridgton National Bank, Vice President of the First National Granite Bank of Augusta and Cashier and Director in the People's National Bank in Waterville. He was also active in the settlement of the Kling estate. He was a man who lived a very full life and had many friends. He was interested in the history and traditions of his native city and was an inspiration to the writer in his work. His untimely death occurred on March 24, 1960. He sold the State Street place to McLean, Fogg and Southard in 1953.

No. 132 State Street — Residence of Mrs. Jeanette Downing

This fine old mansion, which was purchased by Charles E. Downing from Mrs. John F. Hill before the First World War, was for many years in the Potter family. It is shown on the 1838 map as the residence of J. Potter. John Potter was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1806, read law in the office of his brother Barrett in Portland and was a partner of Benjamin Whitwell. He was selectman six years and was in the Legislature. He died in 1865, aged 78 years. He married in 1812 Caroline Fox of Portland. Among his children were Barrett Edwards, who graduated from Bowdoin in 1841, and George Fox, who for some time was a dry goods merchant in Augusta. In the 1871 directory the brothers are shown in partnership as B. E. Potter and Brother, Bankers. At that time B. E. Potter was living in this house and his brother was living across the street in what is now the Dental Clinic. The widow of B. E. Potter lived in the house for many years.

Charles E. Downing was born in Augusta in 1878, the son of Charles and Susan Downing. He graduated from Cony High School in 1896 and went into his father's business of selling insurance, pianos and organs. He enlarged the business and as time went on modernized the musical line to radios and television. He was well known in the business and social life of Augusta. He was one time State Park Commissioner. He married Jeanette Munsey of Wiscasset in 1906. He died in 1959.

Green Street crosses. . . .

No. 136 State, Corner Green — Oblate Fathers' Retreat.

This stately mansion, constructed of St. Louis brick and having a Maine granite portico, was the residence of Governor John F. Hill and was built by him at the turn of this century. It was by far the most imposing home in the city and contained a large ballroom, which was the scene of many social gatherings. John Fremont Hill was born in Eliot in 1855 and was a graduate of Bowdoin Medical School. He came to Augusta and practiced with Dr. Crooker, but soon after he married Lizzie, daughter of P. O. Vickery, and gave up his practice to enter the publishing firm of Vickery and Hill in 1882. His wife died in 1893, leaving a son, Percy Vickery Hill of Augusta. In 1889 Dr. Hill went into politics, serving in the Maine Legislature. He married Mrs. Laura Leggett of St. Louis and they had a daughter Catherine. He was Governor of Maine from 1901 to 1905 and died



in 1913. His widow and family continued to occupy the house until it was acquired by the Oblate Fathers in 1949.

On the site of this residence stood three houses as shown on the 1875 map. The first on the Green Street corner was the home of Dr. W. L. Thompson, father of Dr. William Thompson, who lived opposite the Augusta House. The second was that of Mrs. Lombard, said to be the widow of W. H. Lombard, grocer. The third house was the residence of Oscar Holway, which was moved to near the A. & P. on Western Avenue. Oscar Holway, born in Fairfield in 1834, went into the wholesale grocery business in Augusta in 1864 and was also President of the First National Bank of Augusta. He had two sons, Melvin A., graduate of Bowdoin and a lawyer in Augusta for many years, and Charles, member of the firm of Oscar Holway of Auburn. Charles had a son Oscar and two daughters, Mrs. Olive Brown and Mrs. Virginia Elwell.

#### No. 146 State Street — State Grange Office Building.

This old residence was until recently the home of Edward Allen Whitney and has an interesting history. It was built by Samuel Titcomb, it is said, in the 1790's. He traded in Augusta, was the second Postmaster and one of the surveyors to establish the eastern boundary of the state. Subsequently he moved to Belgrade and built the Titcomb Belgrade Academy. He was the father of Samuel Titcomb Esq., who lived at the corner of Pleasant and Bridge Streets. In 1814 General Henry Sewall, who had been with General George Washington at Valley Forge, bought the house and lived there until his death in 1845. When he first came to Augusta he was a trader, but later went into clerical work. He held the office of Town Clerk for over 35 years and was Clerk of the District Court for 29 years and also Register of Deeds for 17 years. He was active in the State Militia and his title of General came from the fact that he was Major General of the 8th Division. In appearance he was "of large frame and features expressive of firmness" but owing to short bow legs appeared much better on horseback. He was presented with a white charger and it is said that mounted on the white charger he was a familiar sight on the streets, even riding to Boston. He kept a diary from 1773 to 1820 and thus recorded the early history of Augusta. His remains lay in an old plot in the old "Burnt Hill" cemetery. Since the death of General Sewall the residence has been occupied by several families, among them William S. Badger, of the

“Maine Farmer” and Postmaster in 1853. Colonel Martin Van Buren Chase, veteran of the Civil War, early horticulturist, who landscaped the grounds and who was later President of the Kennebec Savings Bank, lived there in 1884. Subsequently it was the residence of Arthur W. Whitney who at one time was with the E. C. Allen Publishing Company. Edward Charles Allen, the founder of the business, was born in Readfield in 1848. He was educated in the common schools and Kents Hill Seminary. He began his career in Augusta in 1868 where he engaged in the agency and canvassing business. He conceived the idea of publishing an illustrated literary paper and the then entirely novel idea of offering a premium to the subscribers. He issued a monthly publication called the “People’s Literary Companion” in 1869, offering as a premium a fine steel engraving, much prized in those days. In 1872 his business had grown to such proportions that he erected the Allen building which stands at the corner of Water and Winthrop Streets. In 1880 he built what is now the Depositors Trust block and at one time it was connected by a subway to the Allen building under Water Street. Both buildings were crowded with facilities for printing books and magazines. At one time the circulation of his various publications amounted to over a million copies. He had sixteen large presses and used 55 tons of white paper each month. Within thirty days of Blaine’s nomination for the Presidency he had “The Life of James G. Blaine”, a book of five hundred pages, printed and bound and placed in the hands of his agents. It is said that two hundred thousand copies were sold. The present granite post office which was ranked “first class” in his day was made necessary by the enormous amount of his mail. He died as the result of pneumonia contracted on his 24th transatlantic trip at the age of forty-four years. The business was discontinued after his death and some of the publications were taken over by the Gannett Publishing Company. After the demise of Arthur Whitney, his son, Edward Allen Whitney, occupied the residence, and during World War Two, the house and stable were turned into an emergency hospital equipped with beds and canteen. The State Grange bought the property in 1946 and remodeled it into offices.

No. 150 State Street — Kennebec Savings Bank.

This modern office building was completed in 1959. For many years the bank had maintained offices opposite the Post Office on Water



Street. It stands on the site of the residence of George W. Macomber, Mayor in 1886-88, banker and insurance agent. He was born in Augusta in 1853 and originated the insurance firm known as Macomber, Farr and Whitten. He was active in the Street railroad affairs and was a member of both houses of the Legislature. He had two daughters: one, Ann married Guy Gannett and the other, Alice married the late Roy Bodwell and is living in Boston. After the death of his first wife Mr. Macomber married Mrs. Laura Lewis, formerly of Gardiner. Mr. and Mrs. Macomber presented the city with the World War One Memorial which has a bronze plate inscribed with the names of Augusta Soldiers and Sailors of that war. This memorial, now in Monument Park, formerly stood on the junction of State and Grove Streets. Also through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Macomber, the Macomber playground was made possible. The house was bought from Mrs. Deering, widow of Stephen Deering, wholesale grocer, and extensive alterations were made, so much so that when the house was torn down to make way for the bank it seemed that it was a house within a house.

#### No. 154 State Street — Office Building.

This ornate old time mansion was last used as a residence by Blaine S. Viles, Mayor of Augusta in 1915-16 and a well known lumberman. He was born in New Portland in 1879 and graduated from Bowdoin College in 1903 and from Yale Forestry School in 1904. He was interested in various timberlands, director of several banks and one time State Forest Commissioner. He married Ethel Johnson of Hallowell and they had a son, William P. of Augusta, and a daughter, Mrs. Sanford Fogg of Hallowell. The residence, it is believed, was built by the Reverend Doctor Benjamin Tappan in 1816. He was born in 1788, graduated from Harvard in 1805, studied Divinity at Bowdoin in 1809. In 1811 he was engaged as Pastor of the South Parish Church, at a time when the parish was divided on doctrinal matters. He continued as Pastor until 1849 when he resigned to work in the field of domestic missions. He continued this work until 1862, when he was thrown from his carriage and severely injured. His strength impaired, he died the following year at the age of 75. His pastorate, covering nearly forty years, was marked by great industry in promoting the welfare and influence of his parish. He was one of the chief pillars of the Congregational Church in Maine. It was during his tenure that the episode of the famous

“Scenes in a Vestry” took place. It is said that in the early 1800’s it was customary to have square dances in the presence of the minister, with no disapproval, but in the 1830’s qualms began to arise and dances to music seemed pleasure loving and inconsistent with true piety. A committee from the South Parish was appointed to investigate and in their report frowned on such practices as they encouraged undue love of dress, display and admiration, which they maintained increased unnatural aversion to the duties of religion. The Weston family did not share their views and they were subsequently called to account and a long and painful church trial ensued, reported by Daniel Weston in his “Scenes in a Vestry”, published in 1840. As a result the Westons and others left the church. After the death of Dr. Tappan’s widow in 1862 the property was sold to Colonel Alanson B. Farwell, who was born in Greene in 1825, the son of Hannibal Farwell who came from Vassalboro in 1817. Colonel Farwell was admitted to the Franklin County bar in 1852 and was elected Clerk of Courts for Franklin County which he served in 1859-61. He was Colonel on Governor Hubbard’s staff. During the Civil War he was Chief Clerk in the Navy Department in Washington, D. C. He is shown in the Augusta directory of 1867 as Counsellor and living at No. 154 State Street. He was a member of the Legislature in 1869-1870. He married Abbie Stinchfield of Farmington June 5, 1850. He died July 22, 1874 and made several sizeable bequests to various churches and colleges. His wife survived him and gave land for Monument Park. Subsequently the old mansion was acquired by Dr. W. Scott Hill, well known by the older generation. He was born in Greene, in 1839. He studied medicine with Dr. William Graves of Sabattus, was in Tufts College in 1863. He entered the Navy serving as surgeon’s steward until the end of the war. He graduated from Bellevue Medical College in 1867 and then came to Augusta, where he had a long and successful practice. It is said that when he was a young doctor, located in a small house on State Street, north of Bridge Street, it was his ambition to be sometime located in the house he finally occupied. He died in 1923 and the place was sold to the Viles family.

No. 156 State Street — Residence of Mrs. Warren Hendee.

This old home, now in the process of being torn down for a filling station, is shown as the residence of Joshua Heath, a house painter in 1850. In 1865 the place was bought by John S. Hendee,



Augusta photographer, and has been in the Hendee family ever since. In the 1867 directory the names of John S. Hendee, Henry Bailey, who took many Augusta views, N. R. Rideout and Charles D. Starbird are given as professional photographers. The early photographers depended on daylight and skylights were built into studio roofs to facilitate their work. In outdoor photography the emulsions used on the glass plates were so slow that pictures taken of a busy street showed no traffic as the horses and people moved so fast that they did not register on the plate. In 1884 the photographers are listed as Geo. O. Ayer, who advertised photographs "made by the instantaneous method", Henry Bailey and John S. Hendee and William G. Hussey advertised himself as a photographic artist. No doubt he and others of the era are responsible for the huge framed portraits of our ancestors. Will H. Dunton is advertised as "Leading Photographer and Dealer in Art" in the 1892 directory. He is followed by F. H. Burgess, who, too, is an artist and photographer, and John S. Hendee and F. E. Fairfield. It was said that during the nineties the late Justin E. Packard, watch maker, inventor of a mechanical flytrap, early vacuum cleaner, once loaned some money to an impecunious photographer and upon his failure to pay, foreclosed on his equipment, plates, paper and chemicals and continued the business himself on the theory that materials would bring far more on his investment than in the finished product. It was said that he did a good business until a fire came along and wiped out the enterprise. The present day photographers are Mansur's and James Clark, the former established in 1916 and the latter after the Korean War.

Filling Station, Corner of State and Western Avenue.

This station is on the site of the Central House, 158 State Street, which was renovated from the residence of J. Eveleth, an early merchant engaged in trade with John Brooks, then Greenwood C. Child and afterwards John E. Hartwell. He died in 1848. In the 1892 directory the hotel was called the Park House. In the 1890's when Governor Burleigh bought the property which afterwards was the site of the Burleigh and Boyd homes, the old tavern was moved to the corner of Grove and Capitol Streets where it was a tenement house for many years. It was finally torn down and on its site is the drive-in branch of the Depositors Trust Company.

Western Avenue crosses. . . .

No. 170 State — Augusta House.

This hotel, said to contain 200 rooms at the present time, was opened in 1831. It was built to accommodate legislators who were expected to hold their first session in Augusta the following winter. Ruel Williams was the President of the Company. He was born in 1783 and studied law with Judge Bridge and became his partner. He frequently represented the town in the Legislature and was a leader in locating the State Government in Augusta, the establishment of the U. S. Arsenal (which afterwards became a part of the State Hospital) and in the building of factories and railroads. He lived in the celebrated Ruel Williams house on Cony Street, which was torn down when the Memorial Bridge was built. The mansion was built by Arthur Lithgow, first sheriff of Kennebec County, in 1799 and was one of Augusta's showplaces. President James Knox was entertained there in 1847. Ruel Williams died in 1862. His son, Joseph Hartwell Williams, was born in 1814, graduated from Harvard in 1834. He went to Cambridge Law School and began practice in 1837. He was Governor of Maine in 1857. He married Apphia Judd in 1842 and their only child died at the age of three years. The Augusta House originally had a mansard roof with dormer windows, but was remodeled to a six-story building in 1910. For many years when the electric street railroad was running there was a small waiting station on the north corner of the Augusta House lot. The intersection of Grove, State and Western Avenue formed a junction for an electric railroad system started in the 1890's. By 1915 from this junction it was possible to reach Waterville and Fairfield and Togus National Home by northbound cars; Gardiner, Lewiston and Portland and even Portsmouth and Boston with some interruptions by taking the southbound cars. By way of Western Avenue the road ran to Granite Hill, Hammond's Grove, Island Park and Memorial Drive in Winthrop. There was also a line from the Grove Street intersection northerly on State Street which crossed Bridge Street and ran to a dead end before reaching the old St. Mary's School. It was said that it was planned to run the tracks down Gas House Hill to Bond Street and thence to the railroad on Water Street, but the steep grade made it impossible. To keep the franchise alive the railroad ran an "accommodation car" down State Street once an hour and the small fry of the time got a free ride. The street railway system was discontinued in the 1930's. In 1910 the Augusta House was



extensively remodeled to meet the threats of insufficient accommodations raised by the proponents of the change from Augusta to Portland of the State Government. The hotel has been the social center of the city for generations.

No. 172 State Street — Gasoline Service Station.

This station was built on the site of a house formerly occupied by Dr. John Metzger.

No. 176 State Street — Gasoline Service Station.

This station was built on the site of a house formerly occupied by Dr. Mary Coughlin, Osteopath, now deceased. Visible from the back of this station was the old Capitol Garage, now a parking lot, which was the "hospital" for many an old time automobile. There were several garages in Augusta before the First World War, but the best known was this one, owned by Fifield Brothers, whose machine shop on Water Street at one time produced a marine inboard engine, called the "Capitol". Many a glistening brass bound monster with clanking chain drive shuffled into this repository. The earliest attempt at local self-locomotion seems to have been made by Frank Clark, machinist, about 1900. He built a steam surry similar in appearance to the early Locomobile "tea kettle" steamers. It is said that he made the engine, but bought the boiler and other parts. Chandler, a local carriage maker, built the body. Mr. Clark ran it for some time, but finally dismantled the car and put the engine in a boat. There is a photograph of this car taken near the Outlet in Hallowell in the possession of Mrs. Brooks Newbert, Mr. Clark's daughter. The late Walter Stebbins of Boothbay Harbor had a garage at one time in Augusta. He owned an Orient Buckboard about 1904. In 1911 a hill climbing contest was held on Winthrop Street, starting at the Universalist Church and ending at the Airport. Mr. Stebbins won in his class, driving a Buick Model 19. The time was 53.75 seconds. Incidentally the writer was a passenger in the Buick and has in his possession a loving cup given for the event. R. W. Soule, "The Hustler", who operated a large furniture store in what is now known as the Depositors Trust Building, owned what is generally believed the first commercially produced car — a Mobile Steamer of the buggy type. Legend has it that Mr. Soule operated this car in 1900, selling it to a man who let the water run dry and the steamer came to an untimely end. Dr. James W. North

owned a buggy type "Crestmobile" gasoline car and was very careful of it. He sold it to A. P. Fifield, a machinist in charge of the steam plant at the Kennebec Journal. One of the same type is owned by Maynard Leighton of Winthrop. Dr. Oliver W. Turner, for many years an Eye, Ear and Throat specialist in Augusta, drove one of the famous Duryea Three Wheelers. The starting, shifting and steering were done by one lever. Governor John F. Hill owned a Pope Toledo. His son, Percy V. Hill, owned several makes, including a Thomas Detroit, 1910 Packard Runabout, a Simplex and the famous Marmon. The sight of his Packard with its rumble seat and yellow wheels brought many an admiring look from the youngsters of the day as it stood in front of the old Vickery and Hill building on Chapel Street. John Leggett, step-son of Governor Hill, drove a big chain drive Matheson. Charles Kinsman, Sr., who was a Bowdoin football star, drove a yellow one cylinder Cadillac on the streets of Brunswick. His father, Dr. Fred G. Kinsman, had a 1907 Pierce-Arrow touring car. William H. Gannett owned a 1905 Peerless and his son Guy piloted a Stevens Duryea runabout. Dr. Richard Stubbs drove a one cylinder Reo and later a Stanley Steamer. The rival realtors, Levi Williams and Elmer Newbert, drove Reos of the two cylinder variety. Orland Tolman owned a two cylinder 1906 Buick for hire and ran a garage on Hillcrest Street for years. But perhaps the most famous early Augusta motorist was Justin Packard of Dayton Street who made a transcontinental trip in 1914 in, as is believed, a four cylinder Cadillac. He began his automotive career with a buggy type steamer which did not run very well. He got up an idea for a never-leak tire; filled the tire with molasses. All went well until one hot July night — the tires exploded and everything in the yard was covered with molasses. He bought a rear entrance one cylinder Cadillac in 1904 and paid for it by driving people around the block. After he came into possession of a four cylinder Cadillac he drove it to California. However, the trip was so arduous he decided to return by rail. Unloading the car at Boston he started for home and got as far as Portland where the car broke through a bridge and he was nearly drowned. Years later, when asked what was the hardest part of the trip across the United States, he replied, "If you get through Portland, you'll make it all right."



No. 178-180 State Street — Business Building.

This is an old dwelling, owned by the Augusta Real Estate Association in 1902. Of late years it has been occupied by a restaurant and news stand.

No. 182 State — Office of Dr. Sherman, Osteopath.

This is shown as the Bartlett residence in 1867. Thomas Bartlett was a partner of Bartlett and Hartwell, grocers on Water Street. He died in 1877 and Miss Elizabeth Bartlett is shown occupying the house for many years previous to 1900. The Augusta Real Estate Association bought the house in 1902 and rented it to various tenants for many years. Dr. Sherman has occupied the house for the past 25 years. It is believed that the house is shown on the 1838 and 1850 maps.

No. 184 State — Maine Teachers Association.

This residence, formerly the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred R. Lord, was built by Guy Gannett in 1910. He was the son of William H. Gannett and was born in 1881. He was educated at Cony High School, Andover Academy and Yale College. He was associated with his father in the publication of "Comfort". Afterwards he moved to Portland and headed a chain of newspapers, including the Waterville Sentinel, Kennebec Journal and Portland Press Herald. He was at one time member of the Legislature and during the First World War he was engaged in Red Cross activities overseas. During the Second World War he was active in the administration of the Civil Air Patrol. It is interesting to note that this house stood on the site of the old Wilder home. Dr. Amos Wilder of Calais came to Augusta before the Civil War and subsequently lived in the house, which is now the Winslow Restaurant near the Augusta House. He gave up the practice of dentistry to go into the oil cloth business with Simeon Page of Hallowell. His son, Dr. Julian Wilder, practiced dentistry in Augusta for forty years and was the father of Max Wilder and Doris Wilder Macomber of this city. Another son of Dr. Amos Wilder was Amos Parker Wilder who was the father of Thornton Wilder, the novelist, who wrote the famous "Bridge of San Luis Rey". It is interesting to note the names of some of the dentists practicing in Augusta in the past century. Dr. Issachar Snell, whose office and home is now St. Mark's Home, advertised quite extensively before the Civil War. Dr. J. M. Corrisson was one of his contemporaries.

In the 1867 directory the names of Dr. Snell, Dr. John W. Freeze and Dr. William McDavid are listed. Dr. McDavid was a Civil War veteran and quite active in the G. A. R. He practiced for many years in Augusta and in the later part of his life spent his winters in California and his summers in Maine. In 1884 the dentists are listed as Doctors E. G. Briggs, Charles Bryant, William McDavid, E. J. Roberts and A. C. Titcomb. In 1892 the name of Dr. Julian Wilder appears in addition to those listed in 1884. In 1906 the names of Doctors Dolliver, E. J. Hall and Dr. George Hawthorne joined the previous list. Dr. Hawthorne, in addition to his advertised skill as a dentist, "making a set of the best teeth for \$8.00", was a well known amateur photographer using large plate cameras.

#### No. 190 State — Site of Homan Residence.

This lot was the site of the Joseph G. Homan residence which was listed as such in the 1867 directory. Joseph G. Homan was a member of the publishing firm of Homan and Manley which at one time produced the "Gospel Banner", a Universalist paper, and later the "Maine Farmer", a paper devoted to agriculture. Mr. Homan was born in Marblehead, Massachusetts in 1816. In 1829 he was a printer's apprentice. It is said that with two partners he started the first penny newspaper in Boston in 1835. He came to Augusta in 1837 and worked on the Kennebec Journal. In 1840 he married Susan Sewall, daughter of the famous General Sewall who lived at No. 146 State Street. Her sister Caroline married James S. Manley, her husband's partner. After the death of Mr. Homan and Mr. Manley, their widows and Miss Abby Manley occupied the home for many years. Their housekeeper companion was Mrs. Lizzie Pernette, the mother of Russell Pernette, who operated the "Alcedo", a well known launch for hire at Lake Cobboseecontee. After the First World War the State bought the old house and tore it down for part of the Blaine Mansion grounds. This same house was shown on the 1838 map as the home of J. L. Child and on the 1850 map with the same name. James Loring Child was the son of James Child, the tanner, and was born in Augusta in 1792. He read law with Bridge and Williams and was admitted in 1812. In 1816 he went to Europe and South America as the supercargo of a ship. He practiced law in Augusta until his death in 1862. He was a member of the Commission which formed the State Constitution. During the Mexican War he was appointed Storekeeper at the U. S. Arsenal



which was established in 1828 and is now part of the State Hospital. Colonel George Bomford of the Ordinance Department reported in 1828 the need for an arsenal large enough to fabricate supplies for the northern and eastern frontier. Lieutenant J. Hills directed the building of the station and was relieved by Captain C. Mellen, Second Artillery, in 1831. Several officers who later became famous in history, including Lieutenant R. W. Wainwright, Captain I. Gorgas, General O. O. Howard, and Lieutenant Robert Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter, were among those stationed at some time at the Arsenal. In 1905 President Roosevelt signed an act authorizing the Secretary of War to convey the Kennebec Arsenal property to the State of Maine for public purposes. The State Hospital which is immediately south of the property was made possible by a gift of land from Benjamin Brown of Brown's Tavern, Vassalboro, and Ruel Williams of Augusta. Mr. Brown in making his donation thought it advisable that the hospital be located in sight of the state public buildings, that is why the Hospital grounds are in full view of the State House, or were at that time, the year 1835. An account of the early history of the Hospital is given by North, including the Great Fire of 1850 when 28 persons lost their lives.

No. 192 State Street — Executive Mansion, Governor John H. Reed.

This residence of Maine Governors since 1919 was the former home of James G. Blaine, Member of Congress from Maine for twenty years, defeated candidate for President against Grover Cleveland in 1884 and Secretary of State under President Garfield in 1889-1892. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1830 and graduated from Washington College in 1847. After college he took up teaching, intending to study law. His first position was at the Western Military Institute at Blue Lick Springs, Kentucky. He met Harriet Stanwood, a teacher from Augusta, who was in a nearby town. They were married in 1851. In 1854 he came to Augusta and became Editor of the Kennebec Journal. He went into Maine politics and subsequently to Congress. He was extremely popular with all who knew him and his defeat by Cleveland was a great disappointment to many. He made the mansion his residence until his death in 1893. Mrs. Harriet Blaine Beale, his daughter, presented the old home to the State of Maine in 1919 in memory of her son, Walker Blaine Beale, who fell in France in the last days of the First World War. The place was remodeled by the State and became the home of Governor

Carl E. Milliken during the remainder of his term of office. It has been the residence of Maine Governors ever since. Captain James Hall, said to have been from Bath, built the house about 1832, it is believed. It is shown on the map of 1838 as the property of Captain Hall and in 1851 as the property of Greenwood C. Child. He was born in 1785, the son of James Child and the brother of James Loring Child who lived next door on the north at No. 190 State. G. C. Child had eight children, one of whom, James Rufus, married Margaret Bridge, daughter of James Bridge, one of the four owners of the original Kennebec Charter. The mansion was purchased from the Child estate by Harriet Stanwood Blaine in 1862. She was the daughter of Jacob Stanwood, an Augusta merchant, who at one time lived in the house at No. 22 Green Street, now the home of Dr. Edward Peaslee.

Capitol Street crosses. . . .

State Capitol Building, Corner State and Capitol Streets.

The corner stone of the original capitol building was laid on the Fourth of July, 1829 and it was nearly three years before the building was completed. The granite used was from the Hallowell Granite Quarries and the edifice was designed by Charles Bulfinch of Boston. The cost of the building was \$140,000, not comparable today, but a very sizeable sum at the time. As time went on there was considerable agitation to remove the seat of government to Portland, but that was overcome finally in 1910, when the building was greatly enlarged by the addition of wings and a cupola. The original Bulfinch front was retained. The dome is said to rise to the height of 158 feet and is surmounted by a figure of the Goddess Wisdom made of copper covered with gold. It was designed by W. Clark Noble, the sculptor. A few years ago, because of lack of facilities for an ever growing State Government, an office building connected to the original State House by a tunnel was erected on the west side of the Capitol.



## State Street - East Side

No. 57 Corner of Bridge and State Streets — O'Connell Residence.

On the 1838 map this home is shown as the residence of Moses Safford. It is said that in the stagecoach days before the Civil War this was the half-way house between Boston and Bangor. The Saffords were traders on Water Street in the 1830's. There are Saffords shown in the hardware business on Water Street in 1867. This property is shown as the Safford house in 1879; in 1902, it is shown to be that of George W. Vickery. Mrs. Harry Percival purchased the place before the First World War and the Percivals and the O'Connells have made their home there for over fifty years. John O'Connell was Chief of the Augusta Police Force in the 1930's, previously having been with the Gannett Publishing Company. He passed away in 1958 at the age of 76.

No. 59 State Street Congregational Church —  
Parish House and Churchyard.

This parish house was built in 1890 and was the third such house to be built. The first was built with an entrance on Bridge Street, in 1830, and the second in 1845. The present Granite Church was dedicated in 1866. It is 64 by 100 feet and the tower and spire rise to the height of 178 feet, and was rebuilt a decade ago. The present church building replaced the original meeting house which was erected in 1806 and can be seen on the Searle map of 1823. It had a belfry as well as a spire and contained a spacious interior and was used for other than religious worship. The trial of Dr. Valorous P. Coolidge, who was accused of murdering Edward Matthews in Waterville on October 1, 1847, was held in the old meeting house, because of its great seating capacity. Dr. Coolidge was sentenced to be hung for the murder, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. An interesting account of his trial and its sequel may be found in Dean Marriner's "Kennebec Yesterdays". The old church burned in 1865. The pastor of the new stone church was the Rev. Joel F. Bingham.

## Apartments

No. 65-67 State Street, Corner of Church Street.

This ancient brick double house is noticed on the 1838 map as the home of a Mrs. Williams on the north side and that of Dr. Knapp on the south. In 1850 it was shown as the residence of R. T. Bosworth, merchant tailor, whose advertisements appear in the 1840 Kennebec Journals. On the 1875 map the place is given as the home of Charles K. Partridge on the north and Dr. Boland on the south. Charles Partridge kept the drug store opposite the Post Office on Water Street, which still bears his name. The stand was founded by Dr. E. S. Tappan, brother of the celebrated Parson Tappan, and Dr. William S. Craig. It was once the Ladd Drug Store and also the Potter Drug Store. Mr. Partridge, clerk of Charles Potter, bought out the business and in 1865 established the Partridge Drug Store, now operated by Winfield Edwards. As a boy, Charles Murphy came to Augusta from Pittston and was an office boy for Dr. Boland and Dr. Brickett. He was the father of Dr. Norman Murphy of Augusta. Subsequently Mr. Murphy bought the drug store at 157 Water Street, founded by Alfred C. Dana in 1869, now operated by E. M. Houdlette since 1929. In 1902 the names of Mrs. C. M. Tuck on the north side and that of Sereno C. Webster on the south appear; S. C. Webster was the operator of the Augusta Ice Company which delivered ice in covered wagons before the days of electric refrigeration. He was a brother of Otis Webster of Bowditch and Webster, who had a drug store near D. W. Adams Store. One of their specialties which the older generation will remember was their jumbo chocolate soda which they put out for a nickel. The northern side of the house was eventually bought by the Webster family and has been occupied by them for years.

No. 71 State, Corner of Oak Street — Apartment House.

This house is shown on the 1838 map as the home of D. Waldron. The Waldrons were in the lumber business and the family occupied the place for many years. Mrs. Susan Waldron, the widow of Daniel, and her daughter, Miss Susan, lived there the early part of the century. Not so long ago the Waldron tomb in the old Burnt Hill Cemetery was broken into by pranksters. The home has been an apartment house for many years.



Oak Street crosses. . . .

No. 75 State, Corner of Oak Street — Offices.

This house was built by Harry P. Lowell, father of Mrs. Herbert Locke, of Augusta. Mr. Lowell was the son of J. H. Lowell of Hallowell and was born in that city in 1865. He graduated from Hallowell Classical Institute and came to Augusta to learn the jewelry business in the store of Wheeler and Lord, afterwards Lord and Lowell. In 1906 the store was in the name of Harry P. Lowell, and for many years was considered one of the finest stores this side of Boston. The business was conducted with great dignity and it was the custom of one discriminating buyer of Christmas gifts to have the store opened privately so that he might choose and pick without the public eye. The home was sold to the Smith Randall family in 1925. Constance Randall, Librarian of the Lithgow Library from 1949 to her death in 1955, lived there for a number of years.

No. 79 State Street — Clark Buick Building.

Until recently the yard of this company was the site of the Ephriam Dutton house which was shown on the Searle map of 1823. Mr. Dutton was a storekeeper on Water Street. He was born in 1771, married Mary Perkins in 1806 and died in 1844. His widow died in 1853 at the age of 72. They had several children. On the map of 1838, Dr. Cyrus Briggs is shown living here. He was born in Little Compton, Rhode Island, graduated from Harvard College in 1821 and from Harvard Medical College in 1827. He married Louisa Fisk of Boston in 1827. They had four children, among them Sarah Louisa who married in 1851 the Rev. Wheelock Craig. For forty-five years Dr. Briggs had a large practice in Augusta. He was interested in the civic life of the day. His name is mentioned in the formation of the Augusta Academy and subsequently in other matters pertaining to the general welfare. In the 1850 census he is found living here with his wife and four daughters. In his household were mentioned three women and one girl evidently for house work and a coachman. It is interesting to note at that time and some time after it was customary to have the house work in the old time big houses done by servants who lived in the house. In the older directories are to be found the names of cooks, maids, coachmen and even butlers. It was the habit of these people to stay for generations under one roof and although their wages were low according to modern standards, their security was provided for even

after the death of their employers. Although they were listed as servants they were often regarded as "part and parcel" of the family. Dr. Briggs died in 1871 and his wife in 1890. The Rev. Wheelock Craig, mentioned before as the husband of Sarah Louise Briggs, was the son of Elias Craig, a merchant of Augusta, who lived in the brick house on the corner of Sewall and Court Streets. He married Eliza Wheelock, granddaughter of Eleazor Wheelock, founder of Dartmouth College. The Rev. Wheelock Craig was graduated from Bowdoin in 1834 and studied at Bangor Theological Seminary. He was Pastor of the Fourth Street Trinitarian Church in New Bedford and died in Switzerland where he went for his health in 1868, aged 44 years. The journey to Switzerland was a long one in those days. The story of his life is told by his brother, the Rev. H. K. Craig, in a "Memorial to Wheelock Craig", published after his death. The book is full of extracts and showed the sincerity and unworldliness of the clergy of his day. After the death of Mrs. Cyrus Briggs in 1890 the house was occupied by Dr. George E. Brickett and his son, Dr. G. Hartwell Brickett. Dr. George Brickett was born in Vermont and graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in 1846. He was a Surgeon in the Civil War and was a member of the Augusta Board of State Pensioners for many years. Dr. G. Hartwell Brickett was born in China and studied medicine in Bellevue Medical College in New York City in 1885 and came to Augusta to practice. It is said that he was a ship's surgeon for several years. After the occupancy of the Bricketts the house was an apartment house for many years. It fell into disrepair and finally was torn down in 1959. It stood on raised ground and the site was leveled off for a sales yard. The salesroom and garage were built in the 1940's by another automobile company.

Y. M. C. A. Building, Corner Winthrop and State Streets.

This building was erected in 1914 and was the gift of the Governor John F. Hill family. It stands upon the site of the original Kennebec Gaol which is described and discussed in the writer's notes on Winthrop Street.

State Street crosses. . . .

This stone court house, built in 1829, was on the site of a house in which Nathaniel Hamlin lived. On the gable of his house was a large clock dial attached to a clock which he kept in operation as a sign of his business. He was a house carpenter and also made



wooden clocks and spinning wheels. He came to Hallowell, then Augusta with his family in 1795. He died in 1834 at the age of 92. His wife by whom he had eight children died in 1830 at the age of 78. His children, among them Theophilus, Lewis, Perez and Lot, are identified with the early history of Augusta. The first court house was built in Market Square in 1790, and the second on the site of the present County Jail. The Court of Sessions of Kennebec at the December term, 1827, upon the memorial of Frederick Allen and other members of the Bar asked that a more convenient building should be erected for the accommodation of county and public offices. A committee was appointed and James Cochran and Robert C. Vose were chosen to erect a building. On May 29, 1830 the cornerstone was laid by General Joseph Chandler in the presence of a few witnesses and some workmen. A plate was deposited under it, on which was engraved the date, names of the Governor of the State, Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Sessions and Mr. Berry, the master builder. James Cochran had the credit of planning and superintending the erection of the building, which was occupied for the first time on Tuesday, the first day of June, 1830, when Judge Mellen commenced the Supreme Court Session. The building was enlarged in 1851. A brick house, then used as a residence, was taken down at that time to make room for the addition. This place stood on the southeast corner of the lot and until 1816 was the headquarters of the Kennebec Bank, which was in reality the Hallowell Bank. The first and only President was E. T. Warren and the cashier Joseph Chandler, who was succeeded by Jesse Robinson. A building for the purpose of housing the Probate Court was erected on the south side of the lot in 1907.

Court Street crosses. . . .

No. 115 State Street, Corner Court — Kennebec County Jail.

This building was erected in 1858 on the site of the old courthouse lot. It was designed by G. J. F. Bryant, a Boston architect who had previously designed the then new County Jail at Auburn. In the fall of 1858 the foundation wall was nearly laid, but on account of the severity of the weather, the work was suspended until spring. Sheds were built and the stone prepared during the winter. A full description of the building is given in North's History. It was of course the most modern of its kind in 1859. The old court house, which stood on this spot, was eventually moved across the street

to where the Ingraham Apartments now are on the corner of State and Court Streets. The workhouse which stands at the southeastern corner of the present jail lot was built the early part of this century.

No. 125 State Street — Residence of Percy Vickery Hill.

This beautiful mansion of 25 rooms was built by Percy V. Hill, son of Governor John F. Hill, in 1914. It stands on the site of the Robert C. Vose house which is noticed on the 1838 map as the home of the Widow Vose. Robert C. Vose was born in 1773 and came from Milton, Massachusetts. He was a clerk in the store of his uncle, Peter Vose. He became a trader and was in partnership with various merchants. He was Clerk of Courts, Representative to the Legislature. It is said that he was small and corpulent and that he was troubled with apoplexy and was advised to take cold baths, which he did, sometimes in the river through a hole cut in the ice. When building his house, which was quite expensive for its day and time, he remarked in allusion to it that "it was a man's privilege to commit a folly once in his life." He died in 1836. His wife, who was the former Caroline Gage, daughter of Captain Joshua Gage, died in 1838 as the result of a fall from a carriage while riding near Loudon Hill. The horse ruptured an artery and fell dead, overturning the vehicle. The home was afterwards sold to Asa Redington, Esq., born in Vassalboro, graduate of Bowdoin in 1811 and at one time was Judge of Common Pleas and a Court Reporter. He moved to Lewiston and was given an honorary degree by Bates in 1873, the year before he died. He sold the place to Artemas Libby, Esq. of Augusta and the property passed into the hands of Thomas S. Lang in 1870. He was a woolen manufacturer, the son of John D. Lang of Vassalboro. He moved to Oregon with his family in 1874. In a letter to her cousin, Miss Jennie Cochrane of Hallowell, formerly of the State Library, in 1946, Miss Ann S. Lang, then 84 years of age, speaks of her childhood in Augusta. She said they lived in what was known as the Redington place, just south of the jail and that it extended east to the Bradbury place. She wrote how this spot was a gully and that it made a perfect place to play. She recollected a large tree at the top of the gully, as it was called, with a large limb extending over the abyss; from this a stout rope hung with a cross stick at the end. To run back with the rope, then swing one's legs over the bar and sail over the gully was bliss. She speaks further of the so-called Indian Grave which still exists on the



lawn in front of the Hill mansion. She says it was a small grave with an uncut stone, no grave of a pet animal in her day. She said her playmates were Audrey Patten, Lottie Morrill, Edith Potter (next door) and Helen Child. She speaks of Mrs. Daniel Williams and Miss Ann Williams. She tells of going over the old covered bridge to see Julie Armitage at the Allen Lambard's who lived just south of the old barracks. (She doubtless referred to the old mansion recently torn down in back of the Augusta Water District Office.) The "old barracks" were probably part of the arsenal buildings, now part of the State Hospital. She also mentions a brown house which had a Latin Cross on the side, thought it was the Judd house, now the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Ingraham. This was a picture of life in Augusta in the sixties. It is recorded that T. S. Lang sold the property to Carrie Alden Vose in 1874. She was the wife of Gardiner Vose, Esq. whose father was Richard Vose, leader of the Kennebec Bar previous to the Civil War. Her father was Darius Alden, President of the Granite National Bank. G. C. Vose was born in 1835, read law with his father, married Carrie Alden in 1867. They had two sons, one of whom, Alden, settled in New York. Darius Alden is shown living here in 1884, after the death of his wife. Gardiner Vose died in 1889 and his widow, Carrie Vose, sold the place to Dr. John F. Hill in 1895. The main house was moved to the corner of State and Court Streets where it is now an apartment house.

#### No. 133 State Street — Office Building.

This brick residence, until recently the home of Dr. Richard Stubbs, was shown on the 1838 map as the home of J. Lunt who was an early Augusta merchant. General Alfred Redington, the first Mayor of Augusta, is shown as the resident on the 1850 map. He was the son of Samuel Redington of Vassalboro and came to Augusta in 1822. He started as a trader until he went to Magnolia, Florida in 1829. Returning he went into the dry goods business. As soon as it was known that the Kennebec Dam would be built in 1837 he purchased real estate in Augusta and engaged in speculation. He made a fortune and built the wooden part of what is now the Augusta General Hospital as a residence and is shown living there on the 1838 map. In a few years the speculation burst and he lost his property. However, he undertook the rebuilding of the dam in 1840 and was successful and became connected with the company

owning the water power and was its agent until 1852. He was a prime mover in reviving the Kennebec Locks and Canal Company which resulted in the erection of sawmills, machine shops and the early cotton mill. He was a member of the Legislature in 1837 with Dr. Robert A. Cony, who was the ancestor of the late Judge Robert Cony of Augusta and Daniel Cony of Portland. He was Adjutant General of the State from 1842 to 1851 and, as stated, the first mayor of Augusta. In 1852 he went to California, where he became general agent for a steamboat company on the Sacramento River and engaged in manufacturing flour. While in Augusta he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Church Williams, in 1837. She died, leaving an infant son who died at the age of 11 months. In 1846 he married Lucy Kimball of Bath and they are shown living with two small sons in the 1850 census. Ultimately the house was sold to the Potter family and George Potter is shown as the resident in the 1867 census. He was a merchant who afterwards engaged in the investment business with his brother Barrett, who lived at No. 132 State Street, now the Downing residence. In 1906 Dr. James W. North, son of the historian, James W. North, Esq., appears as the resident. He was educated at Bowdoin College and Medical School and served as a surgeon in the Civil War. He was city physician in 1867, practiced in Jefferson for some years and then returned to Augusta. He married Virginia Freer of North Carolina in 1865 and they had two daughters, one of whom, Martha, married Dr. W. H. Harris of this city. Their son is Charles W. Harris who resides at No. 99 Winthrop Street. Subsequently the house was sold to Dr. Richard Stubbs, a graduate of Bowdoin and Harvard Medical School. He married Ethelyn, daughter of Governor Burleigh, and they had a son, now deceased. Dr. Stubbs practiced for many years in Augusta. He died in 1957 and the home was sold to Dr. Alonzo Garcelon, dentist, who converted it into offices.

Green Street crosses. . . .

No. 135 State Street — Offices of the New England Tel. and Tel. Co.

This modern building, housing the latest equipment in the dial system, was built in 1955 replacing a building now used by the Veterans of Foreign Wars near the foot of Winthrop Hill. On the northeast corner of this lot stood an old mansion, which in 1838 was the home of General Rufus Vose, the son of Solomon Vose. His brothers were George How, Richard Hampton, Esq. and Edward J.



Richard was the father of Gardiner Vose, Esq. who acquired the property after his grandmother, Mrs. Eliza Vose, died in 1862. He sold it to Erastus Bartlett, who in turn sold it to Herbert M. Heath, an Augusta attorney in 1892 who remodeled it extensively. He was the father of Gardiner K. Heath and Mrs. Max Wilder of Augusta and Herbert Heath of Phoenix, Arizona. He died in 1912 and the family occupied the place for some time afterwards. Finally the building was used as a hotel until its demolition. It is said that the granite steps from this building were taken to the Maxcy residence at No. 81 Winthrop Street, American Legion Home, corner State and Chandler Streets.

The front entrance of this large old mansion faces Chandler Street and for many years the address was given as No. 1 Chandler Street. It faces Monument Park. It is said that when the J. Manchester Haynes residence on Western Avenue was torn down a few years ago the doors of that house were substituted for the original doors of the Home. This building is shown on the 1838 map as the residence of General John Chandler, whose brother, General Joseph Chandler, built the house. General John was a soldier in the Revolution, member of the Legislature, Sheriff of Kennebec County in 1808 and was elected Major-General of the Maine Militia and sent to the northern border in 1812. He served the first term as Senator in Congress from Maine and afterwards was Collector of the Port of Portland. He ended his days in this house in 1841 at the age of 81 years. His brother Joseph was in command of forts in Portland Harbor in 1808. Subsequently he was Clerk of Courts in Kennebec County, then Cashier of the Kennebec Bank. He was chosen Major-General of the Militia in 1828, hence the title. He died in 1846 at 66 years of age. In 1850 the name of Judge Richard Rice appears as the resident. He was born in 1810 and in early life was a printer. He went to Hallowell Classical Academy and afterwards opened a bookstore in 1836 which he advertised quite extensively at the time. He sold his bookstore to D. C. Stanwood in 1839 and studied law with James W. Bradbury. It is interesting to note the career of Senator Bradbury, called Augusta's "Grand Old Man" in the Centennial Exercises of June 9, 1897, commemorating Augusta's one hundred years existence as an independent town. He was born in Parsonfield in 1802. He was graduated from Bowdoin in the famous class of 1825, among his classmates being Nathaniel Hawthorne, the novelist; John S. C. Abbott,

the historian, and Henry W. Longfellow, the poet. He read law with Judge Shepley of Saco. He came to Augusta and was associated with Lot M. Morrill and Richard D. Rice. In 1846 he was elected United States Senator for the term ending 1853; a period of unusual interest in legislative matters, when the great men of the pre-Civil War generation, Webster, Clay and Calhoun, were discussing the Mexican War and the slavery question. During his term and by his influence the first appropriation for deepening the channel of the Kennebec at Augusta was made. At the expiration of his term he resumed the practice of law. He married in 1834, Eliza Ann, daughter of Captain Thomas Smith of Augusta. He had four sons, all of whom have since passed away. In 1897, when he was 95 years of age, he was President of the Day commemorating Augusta's Centennial and delivered an address, introducing Chief Justice Melville Weston Fuller, a native of Augusta. For many years Senator Bradbury lived in a mansion on the lot now occupied by the Central Maine Power Company office building on Green Street. The facade of the old Bradbury home is now the front of the Stanley Hussey cottage at Ocean Point and a part of the house is now known as Bradbury cottage at Three-Mile Pond. To return to Judge Rice and his career, from 1844 to 1848 he was editor of the "Age". Upon the resignation of Judge Redington he was appointed Judge of the Common Pleas and in 1852 he was elevated as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. He resigned from the bench to become President of the Portland and Kennebec Railroad, now the Maine Central. In 1858 while still a Judge, he and Dr. Hiram Hill, who was noted for his interest in science, discussed the possibilities of a "horseless carriage" and as a result the McClench Brothers of Hallowell built one, using a steam engine and boiler for power. Its trial trip was a memorable event in Hallowell. George B. McClench was "chief engineer" and Judge Rice "took the tiller" and "sat upright on the seat", his hands encased in black gloves and with his tall hat and stock "made an imposing figure". The machine started in the old part of Hallowell, known as "Joppa", which is near the old brick shoe factory on Water Street, moved northward to the "plains" at "a good speed" and then returned without accident. It is said to have made numerous trips, but after the novelty had worn off it was stored by the McClench Brothers at the old foundry for a number of years and then taken apart and probably found its way to the scrap heap. Judge Rice married twice, his first wife being Annie



Smith of Hallowell by whom he had two children. His second wife was Almira Robinson, widow of George Robinson, whose father was Elihu Robinson, said to be one of the founders of the Kents Hill Seminary. She had three children by her first husband, among them being Susan Howard Robinson who was born about 1836. She married John N. Goodwin, a lawyer from South Berwick who was the first territorial governor of Arizona, in 1861. Richard Emery Goodwin, one of their three children, was born in Arizona in 1861. He is found listed as the resident of No. 1 Chandler Street in the 1892 Directory. He was prominent in banking circles, being Treasurer of the Augusta Savings Bank for many years, a Trustee of the Lithgow Library and prominent in church and civic affairs. His family occupied the home until the Second World War. He had two grandchildren, one of whom, Richard Kendall who married Mary Briggs of Augusta, lives in Auburn with their eight children. During the Second World War the old mansion was used as a hospitality house for soldiers and sailors. Afterwards it came into the possession of the Fitzgerald-Cummings Post of the American Legion, who have used it as headquarters ever since. Levi T. Williams, Mayor of Augusta in 1943-45, once remarked that the Chandler Street property would be a good site for a new City Hall. He felt that the city was growing westward and in the future the city center would be at this point. It would seem by the way the city has grown in this direction during the past decade, this prophecy may come true. Levi Williams was born of old Yankee stock in Phillips and with his parents moved to Augusta in a hayrack when he was 14. He attended local schools and the Dirigo Business College, now Gates. He worked in the Post Office as clerk and carrier. He was in the coal business in Hallowell for 45 years after which he founded the Levi T. Williams Agency (real estate). As mayor Mr. Williams organized the first Planning Board and was one of the early proponents of the Augusta Parking District, of which he was Chairman for several years. He was actively engaged in business at the time of his death in his 87th year.

Chandler Street. . . .

Monument Park, Corner State and Grove Streets.

This triangular park is called the "Mall" on the 1838 map. It was the resting place of the Kennebec Valley troops mustered for the Civil War in their march from the encampment grounds to the

depot. In June 1879 the park was conveyed to the city in trust as a site for the erection of a monument to the Civil War dead. Their principal donors were Judge Rice and Mrs. Abbie Farwell. The conditions attached were that the city should maintain perpetually the grounds as a park and protect the monument from injury. The monument was designed by Maurice J. Power of the National Art Foundry of New York and was dedicated on September 21, 1882. A full account of the ceremonies may be found in the Kennebec Journal of September 22, 1882. The granite for the monument was from the Hallowell Granite Company and the bronze panels and surmounting figure of "patriotism" were from the National Art Foundry. The cost was about ten thousand dollars. The entire height is said to be fifty feet. Trees were planted around the park at the time of the dedication and it is said that the first one planted was in honor of General Selden Connor, noticed by the writer in the article on 16 Elm Street. When the traffic circle was installed in 1949, many were removed. A World War One Memorial, which was presented to the city by Mr. and Mrs. George E. Macomber, stands at the southern end of the park. There were formerly a number of Civil War cannon in the park which were donated to the scrap drive in the Second World War. In 1949 the new bridge crossing Gage Street was named "Memorial Bridge" in honor of the participants of the Second World War.

Western Avenue crosses. . . .

No. 171 State Street — Jose's Garage.

This building was completed in 1945. An old home said to be the residence of M. M. Swan, jeweler in post Civil War days, stood near this site. It was converted into stores and a rooming house before its demolition in the 1930's.

No. 173 State Street — Filling Station.

A large brick house on this site was the residence of Deane Pray in 1871 through 1884. His clothing store was burned in the Water Street Fire of 1865. In the 1890's it was the home of Frank E. Southard, Augusta attorney, who was born in Exeter in 1854 and died in 1904. He was the father of Frank E. Southard, Sr., former Judge of the Municipal Court in Augusta, practicing since 1914. He, in turn, is the father of Frank E. Southard, Jr., the present Judge of the Municipal Court. Dr. Will S. Thompson, Bowdoin



1875, graduate of the Homeopathic College in Cleveland, Ohio, who for many years practiced locally, made his home here until his death in 1924. He had two sons, Fred of Augusta and George of Belfast, and two daughters, Mrs. Sewall Webster and Mrs. Helen Furbish of Augusta.

No. 177 to No. 179 State Street, Corner Glendon — Service Station.

No. 177 State Street was the site of the residence of B. Earle Bither, a druggist who operated the old Kinsman Pharmacy before and after the First World War. He afterwards moved to Dexter where he died a few years ago. No. 179 was the site of Shirley's Filling Station.

No. 181 Pineland Diner.

This building was moved from a point north when the Traffic Circle was installed about 1950.

No. 183 State Street — State Street News.

A house is shown on this spot on the 1838 map, marked J. Reed. On the 1875 map it is designated the home of Eliza Morton, widow of C. B. Morton. For many years afterwards it was the residence of S. T. Cannon, nurseryman, and his two daughters, the Misses Grace and Gertrude. After his death they conducted a private boarding house there. Subsequently it was made into apartments. The present owner is John C. Foss, who has recently opened a modern news store on the first floor.

No. 185 State Street — Residence of Mrs. Albert Poulin.

This place is said to have been built by Dr. Marcus Hamilton, an eye, ear and throat specialist, about forty years ago. He afterwards moved to California and the house was sold to Adelbert Gordon who was the resident in 1924. It was occupied by Mrs. Irene Daigle who conducted a beauty parlor there for several years. The house stands on the site of the Mann homestead which is shown on the 1875 map. Daniel Mann is listed as a worker in the Augusta Gas House, which was situated at the foot of Gas House Hill, near Bond Street. The Augusta Gas Company was formed in 1853 and the works were completed that year at a cost of \$50,000. For many years the smell of illuminating gas permeated the locality. The city was first lighted with gas on October 26, 1853 and the

streets were lighted in 1859, the city having erected twenty lamps at an expense of \$387.50. The gas light company was absorbed by the Kennebec Light and Heat Company in 1887. This was taken over by the Central Maine Power Company, which continued to furnish gas until the late 1940's, when the gas mains were discontinued and the plant dismantled. The business is now conducted by the Augusta Gas Company which supplies bottled gas.

#### No. 187 State Street — Offices.

This old mansion, lately occupied by Robert Carnes, is said to have been shown on a painting of the original State House which hangs in the State Library. In 1850 it was the home of Daniel Pike, who was Treasurer of Kennebec County from 1838 to 1868, also Cashier of the Freeman's National Bank and one time Alderman. He died in 1868 at the age of 66. Mrs. Sarah Weston, widow of W. K. Weston, Augusta merchant, is shown living here in 1871 as well as 1879. The name of Colonel Enoch C. Farrington, who was on the Governor's staff, appears as the resident in 1892 directory. He was Clerk of the Railroad Commission from 1889 until his death in 1909. His granddaughter, Margaret Livingston, daughter of the Rev. W. F. Livingston, an Episcopal clergyman and Assistant State Librarian, lived here at one time. She married Howard Donovan and lives in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Frederika Foster, daughter of the late Fred R. Fife, is a relative of the Farringtons. Afterwards Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fox lived here. Mr. Fox was a post office clerk and Mrs. Fox will be remembered as a teacher of dancing. Their son, Leo, a Cornell graduate, was a Commander in the U. S. Navy during World War Two and was subsequently in the State Department. He died in 1956. For a number of years Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Titcomb made their home here. Samuel Titcomb was the son of Lendall Titcomb, one time Mayor and the grandson of Samuel Titcomb of Summer Street. Like his father and grandfather before him, he was a member of the legal profession. Born in 1885, he was educated at Cony High School, Exeter Academy, Harvard College and Law School. He was a member of S. and L. Titcomb, Lawyers, and was manager of the Titcomb Real Estate Association. In 1925 he married Lura E. Smith in Washington, D. C. They had a son Caldwell and a daughter Camilla, both living in Massachusetts. Mr. Titcomb died in 1950 while a resident of this house.



No. 189 State Street — Residence of George A. Merrill.

This was the Charles Hewins residence in the 1884 directory. He was Sheriff of Kennebec County from 1867 to 1871. He died in 1884 and the home was bought by Fred D. Hoyt, agent for Hoyt's Express. In 1892, J. Albert Chapman, listed as a master mariner, is shown as the resident and in the same year Frank Gaslin, a livery stable keeper and agent for the New England Dispatch Company, another express agency, bought from Flora Hoyt Chapman. He sold the premises to S. H. Morrell in 1905 and the place was again sold to Colonel Martin Van Buren Chase in 1906. He was President of the Augusta Savings Bank and a veteran of the Civil War. He married Helen A. Waite of Sidney in 1860. They had a son Fred, and a daughter Fannie. Fred Chase was a government clerk in Washington, D. C. and he had a daughter, Mrs. Helen Chase Cox, now resident in Washington. Mr. Merrill bought the place in 1939 from the Chase estate.

No. 193 State Street — Residence of Ernest A. McLean.

This fine old brick mansion has been the McLean home since 1917. Ernest A. McLean was born in Alexander, the son of Joseph and Mary McLean. He was educated at Cony High School, graduated from Bates College in 1902 and from Boston University Law School in 1907. He joined the law firm of Williamson, Burleigh and McLean in 1908. He was City Solicitor and later Mayor of Augusta in 1922 and 1924 and prominent in civic organizations. He was a candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket in 1928. He married Myra H. Powers in 1909. They had a daughter Angela, now Mrs. George Hunt, and a son, Powers M., of Hallowell. In 1835 Captain Isaac Gage bought the site of this house from James Child and the map of 1838 shows a brick house which was conveyed to Sylvanus Caldwell, Jr. in 1862 by Joanna Gage. S. Caldwell came to Augusta from Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1827 and was a member of Lunt and Caldwell. Later he had a clothing store which was burned out in the Water Street Fire of 1865. He was Mayor of Augusta for several terms during the Civil War period. After the Water Street Fire he went into the office of his brother William who was State Treasurer for many years. William Caldwell lived at No. 66 Stone Street, now occupied by members of the Titcomb family. He married in 1836, Abigail, daughter of the Rev. Daniel Stone of Augusta, and their daughter, Lydia Stone, married Lendall Titcomb, Esq.

Sylvanus Caldwell married Harriet Buckminster of Saco, who was a descendant of Edmund Rice who was also an ancestor of Judge Richard Rice. They had a son Charles, who was born in 1846 and was in the Treasurer's Office for many years. The McLeans acquired the property from the Caldwell estate and it is said added the wooden porches.

Capitol Street crosses. . . .

State Park.

This beautiful old park was the scene of much activity during the Civil War. Maine regiments mustered for the front camped here and nearby Capitol Park was used for cavalry regiments, large stables being erected there. The tomb of Enoch Lincoln, the fifth Governor of Maine, is at the extreme eastern end of the Park. Governor Lincoln was born in Hingham, Massachusetts in 1749 and educated at Harvard. He read law with his brother Levi in Worcester, Massachusetts. He went to Fryeburg and was U. S. District Attorney. He was elected Governor in 1826 when he was 38 years of age, re-elected in 1827 and in 1828. It was through his influence that Augusta was selected as the seat of the State Government and the site of the Capitol Building was chosen on a spot known locally as "Weston's Hill". He declined to be a candidate for a third term. Although in feeble health he was persuaded to go from his farm in Scarborough where he had retired, to deliver an oration on the occasion of laying the cornerstone of the Capitol Building. The strain of the journey was too much for him and he died on October 8, 1829. He was buried with great public honors on the State grounds. Later his remains were placed in a granite tomb, erected by the State in 1842.



## Green Street - North Side

Parking Lot, Central Maine Power Company, Corner of Green Street and Rines Hill.

A house stood in this vicinity, numbered No. 1 Green Street. When Rines Hill was widened in the 1930's this house, at the time the residence of Judge William R. Pattangall, was removed. It appeared on the 1838 map as the residence of a Dr. Hatch. In 1871 it was the home of Henry W. Bradbury, son of James W. Bradbury. H. W. Bradbury was a partner of Parrot, Bradbury and Company and died in 1884. Afterwards it was the home of George F. Lawrence, who was an official of the Haynes and DeWitt Ice Company. Mr. Pattangall is shown living there in 1924.

Bradbury Lane, Formerly Called Green Street Place, crosses. . .

No. 6 Residence of Chester S. Bridge.

This house was built by Judge Pattangall in 1937. William Robinson Pattangall was born in Pembroke, June 29, 1865. He attended the University of Maine and was admitted to the bar in 1893. He practiced in Waterville, was Mayor of that city from 1911 to 1913 and editor of the Waterville Sentinel for six years. He wrote several political satires, among them "Meddybemps Letters", depicting the politics of the early part of this century. He was a member of the Maine Legislature for several terms. He was an able jury lawyer and became quite famous as attorney for the defense, where he departed from the bombastic, oratorical style of the day, using a conversational tone by which he gained the confidence of the witnesses. He was State Attorney General for several terms. He was appointed Chief Justice of the Maine Supreme Judicial Court from 1930 to 1935, from which he resigned to re-enter private practice. He died in 1942. He was twice married and had several daughters. After his death, Dr. Carl Hutchinson bought the home and occupied it for several years.

No. 6 Bradbury Place — Central Maine Power Company Offices.

This old mansion, situated in the rear of the Central Maine Power Company Office Building, is shown on the 1838 map as the home of Deacon John Means. He came from Saco in 1811 and was successful in the bakery business, afterwards becoming a trader. He was a deacon of the South Parish Church and had several children, among them being George Jarvis, who was born in 1827, graduated from Bowdoin in 1847 and became a Unitarian minister and died in Augusta in 1879. Subsequently the place was acquired by Thomas J. Lynch, Augusta attorney, who was born in Augusta in 1856. He attended public schools, Dirigo Business College and read law with Loring Farr and was admitted in 1885. He was Postmaster from 1894 to 1898, President of the Augusta Loan and Building Association, Trustee of several banks and a prime mover in the street railway system. He died in 1916. The home was occupied by his brother-in-law, Stephen J. Hegarty, and his nieces, Katherine, Mary and Margaret Dailey, who moved to No. 15 Western Avenue when the Central Maine Power Company built.

No. 9 Green Street — General Offices, Central Maine Power Company.

This large building was erected in 1927 and stands on the site of the residence of James Ware Bradbury, famous Augusta attorney, former United States Senator in the pre-Civil War days and called Augusta's Grand Old Man in the Augusta Centennial in 1896. The old mansion, shown on the 1838 map, was bought by Edgar Hussey of the Hussey Hardware Company and the facade now forms the front of the Stanley Hussey summer residence at Ocean Point. Another part is now known as the Bradbury Cottage at Three Mile Pond. James R. Bradbury was born in Parsonfield in 1802 and his career is treated at length in the article on No. 135 State Street. He married in 1834, Eliza Ann, daughter of Captain James Smith who lived at No. 12 Green Street. They had four sons, who grew to manhood, but none survived him. He died in Augusta in 1901.

No. 13 Green Street — Methodist Parsonage.

This residence until lately used as a parsonage was built in the 1890's, replacing a small inadequate building. It is now being used as a center of parish activities, a new home for the minister having been built on outer Winthrop Street.



No. 15 Green Street Methodist Church —  
Rev. Victor P. Musk, Minister.

This venerable building, said to be the oldest church edifice in Augusta, was dedicated November 27, 1828, when the sermon was preached by the celebrated John Newland Maffitt of Portsmouth. The first pastor was the Rev. Daniel R. Randall. The original building was enlarged in 1848 and has been improved from time to time. An account of the early church beginnings is found in the paragraph on No. 7 Elm Street where the activities of Elihu Robinson, one of the pioneers in Methodism, is reviewed.

No. 27 Green Street — Quimby Apartments.

This old home, expanded into apartments some twenty-five years ago, was the home of Daniel True Pike in 1871 who was born in Litchfield, the son of Dr. Jessie Pike, in 1814. He read law and was admitted in 1839 and went to Illinois where he practiced two years. Returning to Augusta he became editor of the "Age", a Democratic newspaper which had been purchased by W. T. Johnson, in 1848. He continued to be editor until 1856, when the paper was sold to B. A. and Melville Fuller, who became Chief Justice of the United States. Later Pike engaged in real estate speculation with Ai Staples, the father of Colonel Henry Staples of Civil War fame. It is recorded that Ai Staples, who lived in a house which stood on the Y. M. C. A. lot, purchased a tract of land, about 48 acres, bounded on the north by the State Park, on the east by the Kennebec River, on the west by State Street, and which extended southerly to the so-called Britts Gully, where a log house reputed to have been built by a Hessian soldier stood until a few years ago. The undivided half of this and other property was sold to D. T. Pike in 1870. The land included a trotting park and an amusement park called Oakwood, extended to a point near the Brooks and Drew Garage. This park was built in the early "trolley car" days, and a menagerie and bandstand were said to have been among its features. The property from State to Columbia Streets was divided into house lots and Colonel Staples had as his residence the house at No. 241 State Street. Daniel T. Pike died in 1893. His son, Manley Pike, lived in the Green Street house for some time. He was, like his father, the editor of the "Age" from 1881 to 1883, which had been revived and called the "New Age". In the New England Who's Who for 1910 he is mentioned as a prominent journalist, writing for such

periodicals as the Youth's Companion, Scribner's and Harper's. He died in 1912. Between this house and the rear of the Dr. Garcelon office building was an old house which was removed at the time Percy Hill built his mansion at No. 114 State Street.

State Street crosses. . . .

No. 37 Green Street — Residence of Richard Baron.

This old house is shown on the 1838 map as the residence of Judge Asa Redington. He was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas and afterwards Court Reporter. In 1842 he sold the residence to Vassal D. Pinkham, Stage Coach Proprietor, for the sum of \$2,000.00. This purchase is recorded in the Kennebec County Deeds, Book 177, Page 420. Vassal D. Pinkham died in 1886. The place was sold to Henry Bradbury and his estate passed the title to Mrs. Betsie French. In the early 1900's the property was acquired by the Governor Hill family and in 1909 John E. Liggett, son of Mrs. Laura Hill Liggett, wife of Governor Hill, is shown living here. He was graduated from the Maine Law School in 1911. In 1924 William B. Williamson, brother of Judge Robert Williamson, is shown living here. Arthur D. Hastings is listed as the occupant in 1935.

No. 39 Green Street — Residence of Dr. Howard White.

This house, long occupied by Nathan Weston, retired Augusta merchant, is believed to have been built by A. G. Longfellow of Longfellow and Sanborn, grocers on Water Street, after the Civil War. Mr. Weston came from Manchester and was a letter carrier during the early part of his adult life. He subsequently became interested in the dry goods business and was a partner of William F. Bussell in Bussell and Weston. The firm sold to Whitman and Adams and with the withdrawal of Mr. Whitman, it became the D. W. Adams Company. He was the son of Henry Cheever Weston of Manchester, whose father was Samuel Weston, the son of Captain Nathan Weston of Augusta. The brother of Samuel Weston was Judge Nathan Weston, whose daughter Catherine married Frederic Fuller. Their son was Melville Weston Fuller, who became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (see article on St. Mark's Rectory, Summer Street). Mr. and Mrs. Weston had two sons, Nathan and G. Cony, both residents of Augusta.



No. 43 Green Street — Residence of Robert O'Connor, Esq.

On the map of 1838 this house appears as the residence of General Joseph Chandler (see article on the American Legion Home, State Street). His son Marcellus, listed as an accountant, occupied the place for many years and his widow is shown living here in 1892. Mrs. Sumner Wood is listed as the owner in 1902. Subsequently the house was the residence of Norman L. Bassett, Associate Justice of the Maine Supreme Court. Judge Bassett was born in Winslow and was graduated in 1885 from Colby College. He came to Augusta and was a partner in Cornish and Bassett, with offices at 263 Water Street. He served as Associate Justice of the Maine Supreme Court from 1925 to 1930. He died in 1931. In 1935 the house is shown as the residence of Dr. Louis J. Fallon who came here after the First World War. Dr. Fallon was born in Philadelphia in 1891, educated at Haverford College and received his degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1916. Upon graduation he spent several years as a member of the Dr. Grenfel expedition to Labrador. He served in the U. S. Medical Corps in France during the First World War. He married Ann Elizabeth Burke of Philadelphia and they had four sons: Louis F., Christopher, Dr. Richard and Bernard. He died in 1936.

Chapel Street crosses. . . .

No. 47 Residence of Judge Robert Williamson.

This old residence was for many years the home of Chief Justice Cornish of the Maine Supreme Judicial Court. Leslie C. Cornish was born in Winslow in 1854 and was graduated from Colby College in 1875. He read law with Baker and Baker in Augusta and attended Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the Kennebec Bar in 1880. He practiced law in Augusta in the firm of Cornish and Bassett. He was President of the Augusta Savings Bank, President of the Lithgow Library Board of Trustees and a member of the Maine Historical Society. He was first appointed Associate Justice, then Chief Justice, serving from 1917 until his death in 1925. It is recorded that Judge Cornish bought the premises from the heirs of William Stratton in 1885. William R. Stratton was Clerk of Courts in 1871. On the 1838 map the house is shown as the home of Asaph R. Nichols, Postmaster in 1844, who also served as Secretary of State from 1835 to 1840, Town and City Clerk. He married Lucy Lambard and was the father of Dr. Henry Lambard

Nichols who removed to California after 1845 where he was Mayor of the City of Sacramento and later Secretary of State of California. Judge Williamson, now Chief Justice of the Maine Supreme Judicial Court, acquired the place in 1927.

No. 51 Residence of Mrs. Annie Reardon.

This mansion was built, it is said, in the 1870's and in 1875 was the home of James M. Sanborn, who was the partner of Albert G. Longfellow in the grocery business on Water Street. James Sanborn died in 1881 and in the 1884 directory the name of Charles Nason is shown as the resident. He was born in Hallowell in 1845, the son of Joseph F. Nason, whose ancestor was Richard Nason who emigrated to Kittery in 1647. Mr. Nason conducted a large men's clothing manufactory in the Allen Building, corner of Water and Winthrop Streets. He married Emma Huntingdon, daughter of Samuel Huntingdon of Hallowell, in 1870 and they had a son Arthur, who graduated from Bowdoin and, it is said, became a college professor. Mrs. Nason was born in Hallowell in 1845 and is mentioned in the New England Who's Who of 1910 as a writer of verse. She also became quite famous for her "Old Hallowell on the Kennebec", a well authenticated history of Hallowell, Maine from its earliest times until its incorporation as a city in 1852. She died in 1921. For some time after, the place was used as a Unitarian parsonage. Mrs. Reardon, the former Annie Curran, is the widow of Jeremiah Timothy Reardon, famous University of Maine football star in World War One days.

No. 57 Green Street — Residence of Frank Nichols, Sr.

This fine old mansion is shown as the residence of Walter Hatch in 1871, who was General Superintendent of the Portland and Kennebec Railroad from 1865 to February 1869. His obituary, published in the Kennebec Journal of February 20, 1871, said that he started his career as a baggage man in 1844, worked as a conductor. He died of consumption when he was 41 years of age. He left a wife and family. In the 1884 directory the place is shown as the home of Charles K. Partridge, who conducted a drug store in the Capitol Theater Building at the corner of Water Street and Market Square, which is still known as Partridge's Drug Store. The history of this stand is related in the article of No. 65 State Street. Mr. and Mrs. Partridge, said to be the former Mary Roberts Larrabee of Vassal-



boro, had two daughters, Margaret Prescott, who was a clerk in the Post Office for many years, and Winnifred, who was a music teacher and married George C. Danforth. In 1919 the home was sold to the Edwards Manufacturing Company and Milton C. Deane, agent for the Company, occupied the house until his death in 1951. Mr. Nichols acquired the house from the Bates Manufacturing Company several years ago.

Sewall Street crosses. . . .

No. 59 Green Street — Residence of Mrs. Theresa Wadleigh

On the 1879 map this house is given as the residence of Mrs. Abbott; in 1884, as that of Ambrose Abbott. In 1902 it is shown as the residence of George Wadleigh, who operated a grocery store on Water Street and subsequently went into the automobile business. The house has been in the Wadleigh family ever since, as the present occupant is the widow of John Wadleigh, son of George. John S. Wadleigh graduated from Cony High School in the Class of 1909 and attended the University of Maine. He was President of the Wadleigh Motor Company at 294 State Street and was at one time agent for the Packard Automobiles in the 30's. Later he started the J. S. Wadleigh Oil Company. His wife was the former Theresa Newbert, daughter of Elmer E. Newbert of this city, whose career is reviewed in the paragraph on No. 64 State Street.

No. 63 Green Street — Residence of Judge Emery O. Beane.

For over thirty-five years this has been the home of Emery O. Beane, Judge of Probate for Kennebec County. His father was Fred Emery Beane, former County Attorney and Judge of the Hallowell Municipal Court. His grandfather was Emery O. Beane of Readfield, one time Judge of Probate, who was well known in the legal profession for over fifty years. Emery O. Beane, Jr. is in partnership with his father, thus making four generations of lawyers. He is also serving his second term in the House of Representatives and follows the family tradition of membership in the Democratic Party. In the 1870's this was the house of David Neal, printer, who worked at one time with the Kennebec Journal and later Vickery and Hill. His widow, Mary J., continued to occupy the house after his demise.

No. 67 Green Street — Residence of Milford P. Smythe.

In 1892 this house is shown as the residence of Dr. G. M. Twitchell of the State Agricultural Department. In 1909 it was the residence of Charles G. Marston, who was well known in the clothing business on Water Street for many years. He was also prominent in musical and social circles. Mr. and Mrs. Marston had a son Burleigh and a daughter, now Mrs. Joseph Wellington, both well known in the Ocean Point summer colony. Mrs. Marston is now living with relatives and is said to be in her nineties.

No. 69 Residence of William Raynes.

This old house, which has been owned by Wyman and Young for the past few years, is believed to be shown on the 1838 map as the Melvin property. Subsequently the premises passed to Isaac Lilly who deeded the land and buildings to Elizabeth and Paulina Lilly in 1866. For many years the place was in the possession of the Lilly family; it has changed hands several times since the first decade of the present century.

No. 69A Green Street — Residence of William Rawlings.

It is said that this house was made from a part of the old Lilly house at No. 69 Green Street. The occupant in 1935 was Gordon E. Hammond.

No. 71 Green Street — Residence of William E. Dowling.

An unmarked house on this site is shown on the 1879 map. In 1902 it is shown as the property of Lendall Titcomb. From 1906 through 1935 the A. M. Drummond family are shown as the occupants. A. M. Drummond was in the real estate and collecting business. In 1950 the occupant was F. H. Robie.

No. 73 Green Street — Residence of Clarence L. Partridge.

In the 1871 directory this house is shown as the home of Jeremiah Sullivan, stage driver on the Belfast line. In the 1879 map the Sullivan family is still shown, as the occupants. In the early 1900's the name of Henry Potter, a mason, is listed as living here. Mr. and Mrs. Partridge have made their home here for over twenty-five years.



No. 75 Green Street — Residence of Donald C. Herrick.

This house is shown as the property of Ai Staples, well known contractor and builder of the period. Later it was shown as the Hartung place. In the 1906 directory the name of Frank Herrick, who it is said was from the Swedish colony in New Sweden, and members of his family appear. For years the Herrick family ran a neighborhood grocery store on the South Chestnut Street side, the Green Street side being used as the family residence.

South Chestnut Street crosses. . . .

No. 81 Residence of Allen Thomas.

This old home was the residence of Elisha Atkins and his family during the 1860's and 1870's. Elisha Atkins and his brothers conducted a planing mill and box factory near the Kennebec Dam. Subsequently the box making business was taken over by Jerimiah Glidden who worked for Elisha Atkins. Mr. Glidden retired in the early part of the 1900's and gave the business to his sons, Frank and William, who moved it to Hallowell near the site of where the present oil storage tanks are located. The mill burned and the business was relocated in Gardiner and thence to Randolph where it was discontinued as a result of paper boxes supplanting the wooden type. Jerimiah Glidden married Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Jackson of Windsor, who was a Civil War veteran and it is said was in Andersonville Prison. They had two sons, Frank and William, and three daughters, Hattie who married James W. Beck; Eva who married Anson M. Goddard, Esq., and Elizabeth who became the wife of Gilbert Montgomery King of Providence, Rhode Island. Elisha Atkins sold the premises to the Kennebec Land and Lumber Company in 1875, but his name appears in the 1884 directory as the resident at this address. Afterwards the title appears in the name of J. Manchester Haynes who sold the property to Benedict Maher in the early 1900's. He was born in 1876, the son of James J. Maher, who lived at No. 7 South Chestnut Street and was the proprietor of a men's clothing store on Water Street. He graduated from Cony High School and Georgetown University Law School. He possessed much oratorical ability and was famous as the defense attorney in murder trials. He was Judge of the Augusta Municipal Court, a member of both branches of the Legislature and well known in social circles. He was twice married; his children were Naomi, now deceased, who was a teacher; Rachel, now Mrs. Davan

of Westbrook; Ursula, the widow of Lewis A. Burleigh, Jr., who is living in West Hartford, Connecticut. Judge Maher died in 1934 and his wife, the former Elizabeth Black of Augusta, in 1951.

On the grounds of this old time mansion in the early 1900's stood an old oak tree known as the Jacataqua Oak. When Benedict Arnold led his ill-fated expedition to Quebec in 1775 he sailed up the Kennebec and at Swan Island captured, it is said, an Indian princess of the Abenaki tribe, called Jacataqua. She was taken to Fort Western and lodged under heavy guard. The famous Aaron Burr, then a young man, was with the expedition and tradition says he was greatly taken with the Indian princess and offered a large sum for her. At that time a large field had been cleared in the vicinity of Chestnut Street and a few oaks had been left standing. The settlers had planted corn there and had been bothered by wild animals. Judge Howard of the Fort wanted to send an armed party to hunt the offending animals. Jacataqua and Aaron Burr volunteered and she taking a rifle and he an axe started the hunt. They crossed the river and on entering the field saw a large bear with two cubs as big as shepherd dogs, eating the corn. The cubs, frightened, took refuge in an oak tree. The princess shot down the mother bear and believing the animal dead, Burr rushed up, but the bear sprang up and tried to hug him, tearing his clothing. Meanwhile the cubs rushed at him, Jacataqua shot one, he killed the other with his axe. The remains of the bear were taken to the Fort and a great feast was held. Jacataqua continued with the party to Quebec where she was lodged in a convent where she gave birth to a girl. Tradition says the girl married and in later life revealed herself to Burr as his daughter. From "Queen of the Kennebec" by Mrs. E. C. Carll, in the book "Trail of the Maine Pioneer", which was published in Lewiston in 1916.



## Green Street - South Side

No. 8 Green Street — Vacant House, Harry Goodrich Estate.

This house appears on the 1879 map as the residence of David M. Waitt, who founded Dirigo Business College, regarded as the forerunner of Gates Business College on Water Street. He opened the school in 1863, the first private business college in central Maine and it was granted a charter by the Maine Legislature. It was for many years the only business training received by many successful Augusta business and professional men. The writer has in his possession a certificate of scholarship and the school promises to exert its influence to obtain a position for the student, if he had satisfactory grades. Subsequently the place was sold to Frank and Susan Beale and in the 1892 directory they are shown living there. In 1917 the house was sold to Harry E. Goodrich, Augusta business man who was in partnership with Thomas Buckley, Sr. in Buckley and Goodrich, Dry Goods in the 1890's. In the 1900's Mr. Goodrich operated the "Red Cross Pharmacy" for many years on Water Street. Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich left a daughter, Mrs. Irene Strawhecker of Grand Rapids, Michigan. The house has been vacant for the past ten years, it is said.

No. 10 Green Street — Apartment House.

This place is shown as the residence of Frank Beale in the 1870's and 80's. Frank Beale, successor to his father, Chandler Beale, conducted a paint and paper store on Water Street for over forty years. He was twice married, his second wife being Belle Washburn, sister of Dr. George Washburn. They had a son Howard, who was in the furniture business in Augusta for several years. He removed to Friendship. In 1924 the Beale family is again shown as living at this address and in 1935 Mrs. Belle Beale, widow of Frank, is listed as living here. At that time she was listed as a proof reader at the Kennebec Journal. She has since died.

No. 12 Green Street Apartments.

This house is shown on the 1838 map and is believed to be the home of Thomas W. Smith, prominent merchant. He came to Au-

gusta when he was 21, from Dover, New Hampshire, in 1805. He was a lumber dealer and for forty years was President of the Augusta Bank. He married Abigail Page, daughter of Ezekiel Page, and died in 1855. His daughter, Eliza Ann, married James W. Bradbury, Esq. of Augusta in 1815. From the 1870's until after the turn of the century the house was the home of Alice, widow of Eri Wills, a Water Street grocer, and her daughter, Miss Maud M., who for many years was clerk for Wallace Morse who kept a variety store at No. 287 Water Street. Mr. Morse or "Wallie" as he was called was formerly the junior partner in Gannett and Morse, variety goods, but subsequently the partnership was dissolved and W. H. Gannett threw his energies into the publishing business. Mr. Morse continued to sell toys and mileage books and tobacco. He smoked cigarettes, which were a novelty in those days, and the youngsters of the town were advised to keep clear of those "coffin nails" lest they might come to an early demise. For many years the place has been divided into apartments.

#### No. 16 Green Street — Boucher's Tourist Home.

This house is shown on the 1838 map as the home of Frederic Wingate, who came from Haverhill, Massachusetts in 1804. He was a maker of brass clocks and at the time he arrived Nathaniel Hamlen was making wooden ones; a brass clock was a rarity. General Sewall secured one from Boston, but the ceiling was so low that he had to cut a hole to accommodate the clock. Mr. Wingate sold his first brass clock locally to Ezekiel Page who did not know how to take care of it. He promised if Mr. Page bought the clock, he would call weekly until the family should learn how to take care of it. Mr. Page's daughter Hannah was chosen to take care of the clock and Mr. Wingate became very anxious about the performance of the time-keeper and his visits became more frequent. The clock maker and his pupil in due time were married. Their son, Charles F., carried on the business for many years and also occupied the parental home. He died in 1885. For many years the property was owned by his heirs. In the 1935 directory the name of Levi Williams, one time Mayor of Augusta and founder of the Levi Williams Real Estate Agency, is found listed here as the resident. Mr. Williams' career is noticed in the article on the American Legion Home at the corner of State and Chandler Streets. After his death the title passed to Miss Violet Boucher.



## No. 18 Green Street — Rooms and Apartments.

This large old home is shown as the residence of James A. Thompson, trader, in 1838. He was also a Justice of the Peace and was one of a committee formed to investigate a fire at the State Hospital in 1850, which cost the lives of 28 inmates. A full account of the fire and the investigation is given in North's History of Augusta. In 1847 the premises were sold to Joshua D. Pierce and were in possession of the Pierce family for over a hundred years until they were acquired by Dr. Edward Peaselee in 1948. Joshua D. Pierce was born in 1813 and conducted a crockery store on Water Street, later with his son Andrew. After his death in 1882 the business was carried on by Andrew Pierce for many years. Another son, J. Frank Pierce, had a book and periodical store near where Chernowsky's now is and is listed in the 1871 directory. He married Emma M. Hussey of Vassalboro in 1880. After the death of his father, Joshua, he bought out the interest of the other Pierce heirs in the homestead, in 1886; conveyed the property to his wife Emma in 1889. They had a son Harry and a daughter Louise. Harry Pierce was associated with his father in the bookstore and continued to operate the stand after his death. He married Fanny Curtis of Massachusetts and they had a son, Harry H., now of California. Mr. Pierce died in 1953 in Florida. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Pierce married Dr. Albert H. Sturtevant in 1904 and they had two daughters, Joan, now Mrs. Frank Farrington, and Mary, now Mrs. George R. Lyon, Lake Forest, Illinois. Dr. Sturtevant was born in Dexter in 1870 and was a graduate of Bowdoin Medical School in 1899. He practiced in Augusta for over thirty years and was well known as a surgeon. The Sturtevents lived for many years at this address. After the death of Dr. Sturtevant in June 1928 the place was known as Whitehall Inn.

## No. 22 and No. 24 Green Street —

Residence and Dental Offices of Dr. Edward Peaselee.

This large double house, according to North, was built by Benj. Whitwell, a lawyer, born in Boston, in 1806. He was graduated from Harvard in 1790, read law with John Sprague and came to Augusta in 1796, making the third lawyer in town. His partner was Henry W. Fuller and he was agent for some of the Plymouth proprietors. He was well known for his literary efforts and wrote for the Edes papers, both prose and poetry. Peter Edes was one of the pioneer

printers in Maine and published a paper known as the "Kennebec Intelligencer" in 1795 in what was known as the Ezekiel Page house at No. 64 Water Street, destroyed in the Great Fire of 1865. He lived in Augusta for twenty years. After the depression caused by the War of 1812 he moved to Bangor. A full account of his work is found in the book "Peter Edes", Bangor 1901. Mr. Whitwell returned to Boston in 1812 and afterwards was well known in public life in Boston. He died at sea in 1825. On the 1838 map the house is shown as the residence of Jacob Stanwood. He had moved from Ipswich, Massachusetts in 1822. For many years he was engaged in buying and selling wool. He died in 1845, aged 59. He was married twice; his second wife, who was Sally Caldwell of Ipswich, was the mother of Harriet, who married Honorable James G. Blaine. James G. Blaine was born in Pennsylvania in 1830 and was the grandson of Colonel Ephraim Blaine of the Revolution. He graduated from Washington College in 1847 and was teaching school when he met Miss Harriet Stanwood, who was a teacher in a nearby town. They were married in 1851. Blaine had plans for reading law, it is said, but financial difficulties arose and he came to Augusta where he assumed the editorship of the "Kennebec Journal". Previous to their occupancy of the Blaine house, now the Executive Mansion, they were domiciled in this house. The reader is referred to subsequent phases of Blaine's career in the article on the Blaine Mansion. As regards the ownership of these premises, they were conveyed to Jacob Stanwood by the Whitwell heirs in 1826. They were sold by Susanne Stinson to Horace Clukey in 1920, then by the Clukey estate to Arthur Labbe in 1932. Dr. Peaselee bought the old mansion in 1946.

State Street crosses. . . .

No. 30 Green Street — Catholic Convent.

This house was built at the time of the erection of the Governor Hill mansion, now the Oblate Fathers' Retreat, about 1900. It was for many years the caretaker's house for the estate. Fred Sayward, who looked after the Hill property, is shown living there in 1935. In 1949 the Hill premises were acquired by the Oblate Fathers and since then the house has been utilized by the Catholic diocese.

No. 42 Green Street — Residence of Walter Logan.

On the 1879 map this house is shown as the residence of Elisha F. Blackman, who was a partner in Beale and Farnham, paints and



oils, on Water Street. He is again shown as the occupant in 1892. In 1906 it was the home of A. J. G. Wing, architect and builder. In 1924 it is shown as the residence of the present occupant.

No. 44 Green Street — Residence of Clayton W. Bowles.

On the 1879 map the resident of this house is shown as Dr. E. McDavid. In the 1890's and early 1900's it was the home of Judge Greenlief T. Stevens, Judge of Probate for Kennebec County. He was born in Belgrade in 1831 and was graduated from Harvard Law School in 1861. He enlisted for service in the Civil War and was in command of an artillery unit at Gettysburg. At that battle there is a knoll held by Captain Stevens and his command known as "Stevens Knoll" on the maps and reports of that engagement. After that he practiced law in Oakland, served on Governor Dingley's staff as Colonel. He was Sheriff of Kennebec in the 80's and was Judge of Probate for Kennebec County from 1892 to 1908. He died in Augusta. In common with many cities and towns Augusta sent many soldiers to the Civil War and after the War a Grand Army of the Republic Post in honor of General O. O. Howard was organized, which gave way to the Seth Williams Post No. 13, which came into existence in 1872. It was named for General Seth Williams who was the son of Daniel Williams and who was born in Augusta in 1822. He graduated from West Point in 1842 and saw service in the Mexican War with General Taylor. He was Adjutant at West Point and during the Civil War was Adjutant of the Army of the Potomac, holding this important position under McLellan, Burnside, Hooker and Meade. He served as Inspector General under General Grant and at the time of his death in 1866 General Grant expressed a desire for interment in West Point, but the family's wishes prevailed and his remains lie in Forest Grove. Among the Post Commanders were Dr. William B. Lapham, noticed in the article on No. 18 Elm Street; General Selden Connor, his neighbor to the south; Captain Charles E. Nash, publisher of the Maine Farmer's Almanac. Captain Nash wrote several valuable articles on local history and was an authority on Indians on the Kennebec. He also wrote a book, "Lithgow Library and Reading Room", inscribed to those who made the institution possible. He published the almanac for many years and after his death his son Danforth, who lived at the Nash family homestead, continued the work. Henry F. Blanchard, a lawyer who lived at No. 82 Winthrop Street, was another

commander, as well as Samuel Lane, lawyer and publisher; Lorenzo B. Hill, cashier at the Post Office; George Doughty, harness manufacturer; William A. Swan, blacksmith; Dr. John O. Webster; Colonel Henry G. Staples, real estate promoter and for whom the Henry G. Staples Camp No. 52, Sons of Veterans, was named; Lewis Selbing, native of Germany and claim agent whose daughter, Miss Jeannette Selbing, taught in Augusta schools for many years; Dr. William McDavid, old time dentist, and Major Prentiss Folger, Register of Deeds for many years. It is said that at one time there were over five hundred members of the Post and Memorial Day to them was a sacred ritual, with the parade through Water Street and the exercises at Memorial Park, watched by hundreds in their Sunday best. A photograph believed to have been taken in the early 1920's shows only eight Civil War veterans participating in the exercises. A surviving widow of the Civil War, Mrs. Emma A. Finley, whose husband was John F. Finley of the 22nd Infantry, Massachusetts Volunteers, is living at No. 22 Pleasant Street in Augusta. In good health she expects to observe her one hundredth birthday anniversary May 29, 1961.

Chapel Street crosses. . . .

No. 48 Green Street — Residence of Dr. Pierre Provost.

This house was shown as the residence of E. F. Pillsbury, a lawyer with offices at No. 125 Water Street, in 1871, and on the 1879 map. Subsequently in 1884 it appears as the residence of James E. Fuller, Augusta grocer, son of John J. Fuller. John J. Fuller, it is said, conducted the Fuller Tavern, which is still standing on Maine Top and was the farmhouse of the Cummings farm for many years. James E. Fuller married Sarah Howard in 1867 and they had two sons, James and Martin, and two daughters, Mrs. Thomas Ingraham and Mrs. Henry Elmore, all deceased. Mr. Fuller was President of the Fuller-Holway Company, wholesale grocers on Water Street for many years. They built the large brick building just north of the railroad bridge on Water Street, now occupied by Wetmore Savage. Mr. Fuller died in 1929. In 1924 the address was that of Charles Purinton of Purinton Brothers, for many years in the fuel business. Mr. and Mrs. Purinton had two sons: Lawrence, now deceased, and Richmond of New York City; and three daughters: Frances, now deceased, who married Burleigh Martin Esq.; Irene, who married Harry Pierce, Jr., and Lucille, now Mrs. Richard Boyd



of Springfield, Massachusetts. In 1935 the home was that of Frank Mason, Chief Engineer of the Central Maine Power Company.

No. 52 Green Street — Residence of Dr. William J. O'Connell.

In 1871 this house was shown as the home of Alvin Packard, carpenter, and was in the Packard family for many years. In 1935 it was the residence of Elmer E. Parkman, for 21 years Maine Central Station Agent at Augusta and subsequently on the Maine Railroad Commission. He was born in Clinton in 1864. He married Edith Packard in 1909. Both Mr. and Mrs. Parkman are deceased.

Melville Street crosses. . . .

No. 54 Green Street — Residence of Dr. John Murch.

In 1871 this was the home of George F. North, son of James North, the historian. He was born in 1840, studied law and was President of the Augusta Gas Light Company. He died in 1882, aged 42, and his wife, the former Ellen Robinson, was shown living there in 1902. Afterwards the house was occupied by Dr. Albert Sturtevant; Madison Gilman, who operated the Old Scotch Bottling Plant on lower State Street; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pierce, Jr., and others.

No. 58 Green Street — Residence of John Leonard.

This was the home of Horace North in 1879. He was the son of James North and brother of George F. North and was born in 1847. For years he was a member of Clapp and North, booksellers on Water Street. Subsequently he was in the real estate business. In 1902 Frank E. Smith, Treasurer of the Augusta Trust Company, now the Depositors Trust Company, is shown living here. He married Annie M. Hatch in 1891 and they had a daughter, Louise, now the wife of Professor Phillip Pope of Walla Walla, Washington. Afterwards the house was the home of Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Adams. Mr. Adams was born in Caribou in 1868 and came to Augusta in 1900 and entered the dry goods business. He was in partnership with Henry Whitman in Whitman and Adams and later founded the D. W. Adams Company. He married Alice Faulkner in Lynn and they were the parents of two daughters: Marion, who married Allen F. Ernst of this city, and Hope, now Mrs. John Leonard. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard are shown as the occupants of the home in 1935.

Sewall Street crosses. . . .

No. 60 Green Street — Residence of Raymond Fortin.

In 1892 this house is shown as the residence of Charles R. Whitten who later built No. 41 Western Avenue. In 1909 the place was the home of Francis B. Purinton, member of Purinton Brothers, coal and wood dealers who unloaded coal from barges which docked near the rear of the Post Office. Mr. and Mrs. Purinton had a son, Willard B., who lives at No. 78 Winthrop Street. Afterwards it was the home of Dr. William J. O'Connor, a practicing physician in Augusta for many years. He was born in Bangor in 1884, educated at Bangor High School and graduated from Bowdoin Medical School in 1915. Upon graduation he started practice in Augusta and in 1916 married the former Margaret McQualey of Portland. They had a son Robert, an attorney, and a daughter, Mary E., wife of Dr. Earl Rice of Worcester, Massachusetts. Dr. O'Connor passed away in 1954. He was a brother of the late Charles M. O'Connor, whose sons, James F. and Charles B., are residents of Augusta.

No. 64 Green Street — Apartments.

This house is shown as the residence of Lewis C. Dunton in the 1871 directory. In 1884 it is shown as his residence and his business as grocer and fish dealer. There were no houses shown on the 1879 map on the south side of Green Street between Sewall and Dayton Streets with the exception of this place. Lewis C. Dunton died in 1887 at the age of 59 and his wife Nancy in 1888 at the age of 53. They are buried in Forest Grove Cemetery with several children. In 1902 the place is shown as the property of Horace North. In 1909 it was the home of George Leadbetter, Messenger to the Governor. Subsequently for years it was the home of Frank Murphy, post office clerk, and his family. They were shown living there in 1924. His wife was the former Ellen Kemp and they had a son Kemp, now of Portland; two daughters, Gertrude, now Mrs. Richard Kendall of Portland, and Katherine. The place was made over into apartments.

No. 66 and No. 68 Green Street — Apartments.

In 1902 this double house was shown as the property of Horace North. In 1909 Edward B. Savage, a carpenter, is shown as the resident of No. 66 Green Street. His son, Arthur R., was born in Augusta in 1889. He was a graduate of Cony High in 1907 and



received a Bachelor's Degree in Architecture from the University of Pennsylvania in 1914. He married Belle L. Smith in 1916. After working in offices in Boston, Bar Harbor and Bath, designing residential and commercial buildings, he returned to Augusta where he formed a partnership with W. G. Bunker in 1918 under the name of Bunker and Savage. For many years the firm specialized in public buildings and schools. Mr. Savage passed away in 1958. This property has been owned by several parties, including Horace North, Virgil Trouant, Clarence Pierce, Zina Witham who extensively remodeled it, and the present owner, Harold T. Drew, who bought the place in 1951.

Dayton Street crosses. . . .

No. 72 Green Street — Residence of Mrs. Pearl E. Fuller.

This home was built in 1915 by Pearl E. Fuller, associated with the Maine Central Railroad for over fifty years. He was born in Hallowell, the son of David and Melvina (Beane) Fuller, in 1876. He was educated at Hallowell High School and Dirigo Business College. He started as ticket agent in Hallowell and then went to Augusta in the same capacity. At the time of his death in 1957 he was General Agent for the area. He married Maude A. Peacock in 1902 and they had two daughters, Charlotte R., now Mrs. Gordon Hatch of North Berwick, and Miss Margaret E. Fuller of Augusta.

On the site of this home was the home of Eli Mero, shown in the 1871 directory. He was a car maker for the Portland and Kennebec, now the Maine Central Railroad, at the Augusta shop. At that time Dayton Street was called Butman's Lane. In 1871 his son, Eldon H., a plumber working for the Strattons, is shown living at that address. February 18, 1898 the Kennebec Journal carried the news of the ill-fated Maine which was blown up in Havana the night of February 15th. It announced that Eldon H. Mero, Chief Machinist, had been killed in the explosion and that his relatives in Augusta were receiving the condolences of their friends. Subsequently the Mero place was moved, it is said, to Bennett Street and the Fuller home built on the site.

No. 74 Green Street — Residence of Richard D. Tillotson.

In 1871 this was the home of the Rev. Sylvanus Sargent. His daughter, Mrs. Anne Sargent Hunt of Augusta, was the editor of the Home Mission Echo, said to be a Baptist publication. She was

known as a prolific writer, both in prose and verse. In 1897 Martha Sargent sold the home to Alma Lyon. It is said that at one time the Rev. Charles A. Mosher, Pastor of the Freewill Baptist Church, lived here. He came from Bangor, Maine in 1902 and remained until 1916. During his pastorate the building at No. 43 State Street, now an apartment house, was abandoned and a grey stone church built on Grove Street. It was dedicated in 1907 as the Penney Memorial Free Baptist Church as a memorial to the Rev. Charles Penney, whose career is mentioned in the description of No. 7 Summer Street. In 1926 the house was sold to the Rev. H. A. Kennedy, a Baptist minister. Afterwards it was purchased by Frank J. Small, Esq., who was a graduate of Bowdoin in 1897 and Maine Law School in 1900. Mr. Small is shown living here in 1935 and at that time was Assistant State Attorney General. Mr. and Mrs. Small, both deceased, had a son, G. Knowlton Small, who it is said is living in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The present occupants bought the premises in 1956.

No. 72 Green Street — Residence of Vivian Cameron.

Wallace Price, Purchasing Agent of the Central Maine Power Company, is shown living here in 1914. He went to the Augusta Public Schools and Cony High School before the First World War. During that war he held a commission and remained in the Officers Reserve and it is said that he was called to active duty in the Second World War. He died a few years ago in Tucson, Arizona. The place was sold to W. T. Allen, who in turn sold it to General John S. Hadley, Governor of the Togus National Home. The present owner bought in 1925 and has been the occupant ever since.

South Chestnut Street crosses. . . .

No. 78 Green Street — Residence of Richard H. Fallon.

This old mansion was the home of Elisha F. Pinkham, a carpenter, in 1871 and also in the 1892 directory. In 1906 it is shown as the home of James F. Blanchard, County Treasurer. He was the son of Edwin Blanchard of Chelsea and was born in 1857. He was educated in the Hallowell Classical Institute and Dirigo Business College. He married Adeline Owen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Owen. Howard Owen was long known in journalistic and literary circles in Augusta. He was born in Brunswick in 1835. He learned the printer's trade in the offices of the Lewiston Journal and



the Brunswick Telegraph. At Brunswick he edited and published the first youth's temperance paper ever published in Maine. He wrote a number of poems, was popular as a lecturer and also delivered quite a number of Memorial Day orations. Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard had a son Edwin, who like his grandfather has followed a journalistic career in New York City, and a daughter Lena, who is now Mrs. Rickel of Nebraska. In 1912 the premises were sold to John Arnold who was born in Augusta in 1875. He was a graduate of Cony High School and went into the Augusta Post Office in 1893, was Superintendent of Mails in 1909 and was appointed Postmaster in 1922, serving until 1933. He came of an old Augusta family; his lineage is shown in North's History. It is said that one of his ancestors served in the Revolutionary War and he is said to have been a member of the Society of Mayflower descendants. He never married. After his death in 1955 the home was acquired by Mrs. Lillian Manter and subsequently sold to Richard and Jean Murray Fallon.

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